FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE

Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-89-066
Friday
7 April 1989

Daily Report
East Europe

FBIS-EEU-89-066 CONTENTS *7 April 1989*

NOTICE TO READERS: * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

- Akhromeyev Discusses Pact Troop Strength *[ADN]* 1
- CEMA Session on Plan Coordination Begins 1
  - Opens in Budapest 7 Apr *[MTI]* 1
  - GDR's Schuerer Addresses Delegates *[ADN]* 1
  - Nemeth Receives Delegations *[MTI]* 1

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

- Pact's Lushev on Disarmament, NATO Relations *[NARODNA ARMIYA 5 Apr]* 2

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

- Further on Balkan Economic, Trade Talks 4
  - Albania's Gjyzari Speaks *[ZERI I POPULLIT 16 Mar]* 4
  - Communique Issued on Cooperation *[TANJUG]* 5
- International Scientists Meet on Party History *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 5 Apr]* 5

ALBANIA

- Romanian Economic Delegation Arrives 5 April 6
  - Welcomed at Airport *[Tirana Radio]* 6
  - Received by Bekteshi, Malile *[Tirana Radio]* 6
  - Signs Cooperation Agreement *[Tirana Radio]* 6
- Road Transportation Protocol With SFRY Signed *[Tirana Radio]* 6
- Laotian Foreign Ministry Delegation Arrives *[Tirana Radio]* 7
- Cultural Agreement With Argentina Signed 5 Apr *[Tirana Radio]* 7
- Population Census Scheduled 2-8 April *[ZERI I POPULLIT 2 Apr]* 7
- Economic Progress Report for 26 Mar-1 Apr *[Tirana Radio]* 7
- Outstanding Worker Awarded Color Television Set *[BASHKIMI 1 Apr]* 7

BULGARIA

- Zhivkov Receives Belorussian Premier Kovalev *[BTA]* 8
- Economic Protocol Signed With USSR 6 Apr *[BTA]* 8
- Zhivkov Congratulates 'Arafat on Election *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 4 Apr]* 8
- French Trade Minister Discusses Cooperation 8
  - Chairs Talks With Lukanov *[BTA]* 8
  - Joint Firm Agreement Signed *[BTA]* 9
  - Received by Zhivkov *[BTA]* 9
- Todorov, French Parliamentary Delegation Meet *[BTA]* 9
- Filipov-Led Delegation Travels to Mexico *[Sofia Radio]* 9
  - Activities Detailed *[BTA]* 9
- Official Talks With EEC Open in Brussels *[BTA]* 10
- Belgian Socialist Delegation Visits, Meets Balev *[BTA]* 10
- Vienna Negotiations Assessed; NATO Criticized *[NARODNA ARMIYA 30 Mar]* 10
- East-West Humanitarian Cooperation Viewed *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 31 Mar]* 11
- Bulgarian-Angolan Commission Holds Session 11
  - Industry Minister Interviewed *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 30 Mar]* 11
  - Economic Protocol Signed *[BTA]* 12

Balkan Air Antiterrorism Measures Beefed Up *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 1 Apr]* 12
Sofia Mayor, Delegation Visit Belgrade *[BTA]* 13
Number of Drug Addicts in Sofia Cited *[VECHERNI NOVINI 2 Apr]* 13
Charges Against Railmen Involved in Accident *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 30 Mar]* 13

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Paper Assesses Gorbachev Visit to Cuba *[CTK]* 14
Disarmament Remarks by UK's Howe Criticized *[CTK]* 14
Stepan, U.S. Ambassador Discuss Ties *[Prague Radio]* 14
Paper Notes Proceedings Against Hradilek *[RUDE PRAVO 5 Apr]* 14
Civil Rights Activist Popelka Sentenced *[Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE 6 Apr]* 14
Dubcek Discusses Prague Spring, Restructuring *[Vatican International]* 15
13th CPCZ Plenum Resolution on Education *[RUDE PRAVO 1 Apr]* 15
Leaders Greet Hungarians on National Day *[RUDE PRAVO 4 Apr]* 20
Party Socioeconomic Experts Confer in Prague *[RUDE PRAVO 5 Apr]* 20
CPCZ General Secretary Jakes Visits SRV *[cross-reference]* 20

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Mittag, Beil Visit Hannover Trade Fair *[ADN]* 21
    Mittag Makes Press Statement *[ADN]* 21
    Mittag Meets Journalists *[ADN]* 22
    Delegation Leaves for Bonn *[ADN]* 22
    Mittag Confers With Lafontaine *[ADN]* 23
Deputy Defense Minister on Disarmament, Security *[DER MORGEN 28 Mar]* 23
Herrmann Receives TASS, MTI, CTK Officials *[ADN]* 24
Scientific Agreement Signed With Iraq *[ADN]* 24
Ethiopian Official Visits, Discusses Ties *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 6 Apr]* 25
W. Berlin Mayor Receives Youth Delegation *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 5 Apr]* 25
Honecker, Stoph Greet Hungary on National Day *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 4 Apr]* 25
Honecker Greets PDRY Leader on Birthday *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 5 Apr]* 25

HUNGARY

Soviet Troop Withdrawal To Begin 25 April *[Budapest Radio]* 26
Romanian Official Summoned to Foreign Ministry *[Budapest Radio]* 26
MSZMP Politburo Holds Session 5 April *[MTI]* 26
Grosz Speaks on World War II Liberation *[MTI]* 27
Antiterrorist Unit Not Deployed in Hijacking *[MLADA FRONTA 31 Mar]* 28
* Szuros on Foreign Policy, Bridge-Building Role *[MARCZIUS TIZENOTODIKE 15 Mar]* 28
* Gyula Horn Discusses European Relations *[MARCZIUS TIZENOTODIKE 15 Mar]* 30
Medgyessy Discusses Israeli Relations, Trade *[MTI]* 32
Party Official Details Membership Statistics *[MTI]* 32

POLAND

Roundtable Participants on Results of Talks 34
    Walesa Holds News Conference *[PAP]* 34
    Walesa Comments at University *[Warsaw Radio]* 34
    Walesa Meets Reporters in Gdansk *[PAP]* 34
    Ciosek on End of Talks *[Warsaw TV]* 35
    Further on Ciosek Remarks *[PAP]* 35
    OPZZ's Miodowicz on Talks *[PAP]* 36
Jaruzelski Comments on Roundtable, Elections *[PAP]* 36
RZECZPOSPOLITA Comments on Roundtable Talks *[PAP]* 36
PRON 30 March Statement on Roundtable *[TRYBUNA LUDU 31 Mar]* 36
Sejm Session To Discuss Constitutional Changes *[Warsaw TV]* 37
Draft Constitutional Changes Outlined *[PAP]* 37
State Council Hears Report at 30 Mar Session *[TRYBUNA LUDU 31 Mar]* 38

- Polish Army Brings Katyn Earth to Warsaw *[Warsaw TV]* ... 38
- Katyn Relatives Recall Gravesite Visit *[PAP]* ... 39
- Normal Polish-Vatican Relations Expected Soon *[SLOWO POSZECHNE 29 Mar]* ... 39
- Malinowski Briefs Cardinal Glemp 29 March *[SLOWO POWSZECHNE 30 Mar]* ... 40
- Rakowski Toasts Belgium's Martens at Dinner *[RZECZPOSPOLITA 30 Mar]* ... 40
- Further on Scouts Union Congress in Warsaw ... 42
  - New Chief Gives News Conference *[SZTANDAR MLODYCH 31 Mar-2 Apr]* ... 42
  - Jaruzelski on Scout Movement *[SZTANDAR MLODYCH 30 Mar]* ... 42
  - Siwicki Addresses Congress *[SZTANDAR MLODYCH 30 Mar]* ... 43
- Bill Drafted To Secure Polish Sea Zone *[PAP]* ... 43

ROMANIA

- Ceausescu Says Romania 'Virtually Free of Debt' *[RUDE PRAVO 5 Apr]* ... 44
- SFRY Delegation Meets With Dobrescu *[AGERPRES]* ... 44
- Leaders Send Message to Hungarian Counterparts *[SCINTEIA 4 Apr]* ... 44
- Ceausescu Sends Greetings Telegram to 'Arafat *[AGERPRES]* ... 44
- Stoian RCP Message to Moroccan Party Congress *[AGERPRES]* ... 45
- Support for Namibian People's Cause Expressed *[AGERPRES]* ... 45
- Deputy Premier Fazekas Meets Vietnamese Official *[AGERPRES]* ... 45
- Increase in Number of Workplaces Noted *[AGERPRES]* ... 46
- Largest Ever Romanian-Built Ship Finished *[AGERPRES]* ... 46

YUGOSLAVIA

- Presidium Adopts Document on LCY Transformation *[TANJUG]* ... 47
  - Leaders Voice Criticism *[TANJUG]* ... 47
- LCY Presidium Adopts, Defends Stands on Suvar *[BORBA 31 Mar]* ... 48
- Suvar, LCY Delegation Return From India *[TANJUG]* ... 51
- Consular Activities in Sydney To Resume *[TANJUG]* ... 51
- Leaders Greet Hungarian Counterparts ... 52
  - Dizdarevic to Straub *[TANJUG]* ... 52
  - Markovic to Nemeth *[TANJUG]* ... 52
- Drnovsek's Election Seen as 'Significant Event' *[Nesovic in DELO 4 Apr]* ... 52
- Defense Committee Postpones Discussion on Army *[TANJUG]* ... 52
- Commentaries Endorse First Steps of New FEC *[BORBA 4 Apr]* ... 52
- SAWPY Presidium Supports Pluralistic System *[TANJUG]* ... 53
- Trifunovic Proposed as Serbian Party President *[Belgrade Radio]* ... 54
- Assistant Defense Secretary Visits Kosovo *[TANJUG]* ... 55
- Trade Union Official Assesses Kosovo Situation *[TANJUG]* ... 55
- Slovenia's Dolanc Speaks on Pluralism, Kosovo *[DELO 31 Mar]* ... 55
- Joint Committee Session With Libya Begins *[Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland]* ... 60
- Turk Jailed for 3 Years on Drug Charges *[POLITIKA 31 Mar]* ... 60

Akhromeyev Discusses Pact Troop Strength

LD0604125189 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1056 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The alleged military superiority of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact over NATO is a "myth of Western propaganda which has been affecting the consciousness of people in the United States and Western Europe," Sergey Fedorovich Akhromeyev, marshal of the Soviet Union and advisor to the chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, said in an interview with the GDR's FREIE WELT. "The size of the forces of both sides in Europe has been published in the 30 January statement by the Warsaw Pact defense ministers. Their study makes it clear that approximate military parity exists."

Akhromeyev described the NATO states' intention to modernize their nuclear weapons as being completely unreasonable. In view of the high number of tactical nuclear weapons in existence in Europe, it is not a matter of "enlarging these weapons arsenals but rather reducing them. We, the Warsaw Pact, are in favor of the complete liquidation of these weapons. However, if NATO does not agree to their complete elimination, then negotiations must be held on reducing these weapons but not on their modernization."

Marshal Akhromeyev went on to say: "Guided by a defensive military doctrine, we are of course perfecting the organization of our forces in this spirit and are first changing the structure of forces by solving defensive tasks. Therefore, in the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany (and as far as I know in the GDR Army), the structure of general divisions will be changed over the next few years. The number of their tanks as means of attack will be reduced while the number of their antitank weapons will be increased."

"Let it also be said, however, that the West, too, must deal with this, for the structure of the U.S. troops based in the FRG, of the Bundeswehr, and that of Great Britain's forces has so far had an offensive character. They also have at their disposal a very large number of tanks and means of building pontoon bridges. The U.S. and NATO naval forces have an offensive character. For this reason, we expect that their structure will also be changed and will be directed toward accomplishing defensive tasks."

CEMA Session on Plan Coordination Begins

Opens in Budapest 7 Apr

LD0604141889 Budapest MTI in English 1248 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] Budapest, April 6 (MTI)—The 44th session of the plan coordinating committee of the CMEA countries started in Budapest on Thursday [6 April]. Member countries are represented by deputy prime minister and planning office executives. Yugoslavia is to attend in an observer's capacity.

The opening address by Janos Hoos, president of the Hungarian National Planning Office, was followed by a speech by Peter Medgyessy, deputy prime minister and Hungary's permanent representative in the CMEA. He said the question of economic cooperation within the CMEA should be put differently, as radical changes had become necessary. He outlined the proposal of the Hungarian Government to renew the system of connections within the CMEA, as well as introduce more efficient forms of cooperation.

GDR's Schuerer Addresses Delegates

LD0604165489 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1528 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Excerpts] Budapest (ADN)—The 44th session of the CEMA Planning Committee opened Thursday in Budapest. The 2-day discussions, which will focus on the further planning coordination of the 1991-95 5-year plans and questions related to the energy and materials economy, is being attended by the chairmen of the central planning organs of the CEMA countries and Yugoslavia. The GDR delegation is led by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission. [passage omitted]

In the talks, which proceeded in an open and friendly atmosphere, Gerhard Schuerer said that the GDR is concerned with four main points of planning coordination.

These are the coordination of the main directions of cooperation in science and technology, maintaining the present levels of imports of raw materials and fuels, guaranteeing a further increase in trade with a positive balance of payments, and deepening specialization and cooperation, particularly in the metal-processing industry. Gerhard Schuerer said that different views on the binding nature of the commitments undertaken in CEMA should not result in restrictions on economic relations or on the realization of concluded treaties. He underlined the GDR's interest in a speedy conclusion of long-term agreements with CEMA partners.

Nemeth Receives Delegations

LD0704011489 Budapest MTI in English 0056 GMT 7 Apr 89

[Text] Budapest, April 6 (MTI)—Miklos Nemeth, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met delegations attending the Budapest session of the CMEA planning cooperation committee, on Thursday.

Pact's Lushev on Disarmament, NATO Relations

AU0604132689 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 5 Apr 89 pp 1, 4

[Interview with Army General Petr Lushev, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, by NOVOSTI observer Yevgeniy Serov: "Mutual Steps Are Required"; date, place not given—special for NARODNA ARMIYA]

[Text] [Serov] The Warsaw Pact member states adopted bold and perfectly sensible solutions on the reduction of their armed forces and military budgets. Can you describe the circumstances that permitted the socialist countries to adopt such initiatives? Also, what are the future, feasible methods of alleviating military tension?

[Lushev] I would like to emphasize in the first place that the decision on the unilateral reduction of armed forces, conventional arms, and military budgets was adopted by the socialist countries outside the context of agreements achieved during negotiations with the other side, namely with NATO. The measures you referred to are not proposals; they are steps adopted at our own initiative. This is the reason why they should not be considered the results of pressure or, let us say, a response to ultimatums imposed by a certain state or coalition of states. On the other hand, if the NATO member states have at last become aware of the need to adopt collective measures to guarantee the security of the European Continent, we would welcome similar steps on their part aimed at reducing those arms which are of priority importance.

The Warsaw Pact member states are reducing their armies because they consider it necessary to confirm in practice the sincerity of their intentions, which are embodied in constructive and peace-loving initiatives. Our unilateral action is a considerable contribution to the disarmament process and is aimed at guaranteeing military detente and creating an atmosphere of mutual confidence on our continent.

The allied socialist states acted as pioneers in implementing the new approach to safeguarding security. By setting an example, they showed that security can and should be built up not by increasing arms but rather by reducing their quantity on the basis of mutual compromise.

The great importance of the unilateral measures adopted by the socialist countries is also determined by the fact that the military doctrine of these countries, which is exclusively defensive, has assumed a specific meaning. Through their unilateral steps the socialist countries have begun to implement the principle of reasonable defensive sufficiency. This means that their armed forces have entered an exceptionally important new stage of development: the stage of restructuring, of implementing their military doctrine in practice. As a result of this, the formations of Soviet troops in Eastern Europe and the armed forces of other Warsaw Pact member states will adopt a uniformly defensive nature by 1991.

[Serov] Are unilateral steps by the Warsaw Pact member states in connection with reducing their military potential also possible in the future?

[Lushev] We cannot fully exclude this possibility. Nevertheless, we should take numerous factors into consideration in discussing this question. The most important of these is related to NATO's reaction.

The socialist countries are unable to adopt any further unilateral reductions in the present situation. They would do so if they were really convinced of NATO's readiness to adopt similar steps. However, it is evident that people in the NATO camp are more concerned about implementing their long-term "compensation" and "modernization" programs, and namely about their plans for additional arming [dovuorazhavane].

[Serov] Can you tell me at what level the reduction of armed forces and armaments should assume a bilateral and mutually coordinated nature, one applying to both the Warsaw Pact and NATO?

[Lushev] At the level we have already reached. We propose a reduction of armed forces on the continent to those levels which are absolutely necessary for defense only.

During the first stage, which extends over 2-3 years, imbalances and asymmetries related to the number of troops as well as basic arms are expected to be eliminated. Particular attention should be devoted to reducing the most destabilizing types and categories of weapons such as combat strike-aircraft from front-line (tactical) air forces, tanks, artillery, attack helicopters, and others. As a result of all this, the Warsaw Pact and NATO should meet at the level of equal, collective ceilings, one that should be 10-15-percent lower than the present lowest ceilings for both sides.

Furthermore, poles (zones) of reduced arms levels should be established along the line of contact between the two blocs. At this level one proposes to reduce or limit the most dangerous destabilizing types of conventional arms and to restrict military activities, as well as to withdraw tactical nuclear weapons.

During the second stage—which should also extend over 2-3 years—further reductions will be implemented on the basis of equal percentages and at the level of the equal ceilings attained during the first stage. A reduction of armed forces by approximately 500,000 men on both sides and the withdrawal of certain categories of weapons are expected to take place at this stage. Steps for restructuring the armed forces on the basis of defense sufficiency should be adopted at the same time.

In the third and final stage the armed forces should be organized on a strictly defensive basis, and agreements should be reached on ceilings for all other types of arms and on the establishment of new principles of military organizations that should serve as guidelines for the Warsaw Pact and NATO member states alike.

As the proceedings at the Vienna negotiations demonstrate, some elements of coinciding views were manifested in the course of the negotiations. This applies in particular to certain aspects of the aforementioned reductions. This circumstance justifies our hopes that the negotiations will be fruitful, regardless of all the difficulties and complications involved.

[Serov] As is known, the issue of tactical nuclear weapons was withdrawn from the Vienna negotiations. At the same time, however, the NATO member states intend to modernize these weapons. Do you think that the elimination of such weapons is an absolutely necessary condition for the achievement of stability and security in Europe?

[Lushev] Yes, by all means. The existence of any type of nuclear weapons on both sides inevitably provokes the concern of the other side about the intentions and opportunities for using such weapons. This makes the situation unstable, increases the danger of an intensified arms race, and results in a deterioration of international relations.

The well-known NATO plans on the modernization of tactical nuclear weapons can only accelerate such negative trends. If these plans do not remain only hypotheses but instead become reality, then all the positive changes recently achieved in Europe would be doomed to failure. This would mean restoring the situation that existed prior to the signing of the INF Treaty. The Warsaw Pact member states would not like this to happen.

It is necessary to immediately begin negotiations on this issue. This is the opinion of the USSR and of the other members of the socialist community.

[Serov] How would you describe the future prospects related to the existence of military-political blocs on the European Continent? Can we presume that the principle of reasonable defensive sufficiency restricts the use of armed forces to the framework of each country's national territory?

[Lushev] As for the question of military-political alliances in Europe, the opinion of the Warsaw Pact member states has for a long time remained unchanged: The blocs should be disbanded, and this should take place simultaneously on both sides.

NATO, however, does not share this understanding and aspiration. As long as the two blocs exist, it would be expedient to establish closer contacts between them in the interest of guaranteeing peace and security on our continent. Such contacts should extend to all spheres, including the military sector. It has long since become necessary to discuss our two doctrines in order to transform the concepts and activities of the two blocs into purely defensive ones.

As for the second part of your question, I would like to point out that, as long as alliances of states exist which are linked together by certain mutual commitments, including mutual assistance in particular, then it is possible that these states will employ their armed forces outside their national territories. For example, this may happen in a case in which any member state whatsoever of a particular alliance becomes the object of aggression, and its partners, in accordance with their treaty commitments, come to its rescue.

Further on Balkan Economic, Trade Talks

Albania's Gjyzari Speaks

AU2103141189 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 16 Mar 89 p 4

["The People's Socialist Republic of Albania Is Interested in the Further Development of Trade and Economic Cooperation Among Balkan Countries—From the Speech by Niko Gjyzari, Chairman of the State Planning Commission of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, at the Meeting of the Ministers of Economy or Foreign Trade of the Balkan States" in Ankara on 15 March]

[Text] The meeting of the ministers of economy or foreign trade of the Balkan states began in Ankara on March 15. It was opened by Yusuf Bozkurt Ozal, minister of state of the Republic of Turkey.

Niko Gjyzari, chairman of the State Planning Commission of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, took the floor at the meeting's first session and said, among other things:

We come to this meeting with a commitment to exchange views and to set tangible and realistic objectives for developing regional cooperation, which is a valuable step and one of the most important elements in Balkan cooperation as a whole.

In conformity with its constant policy of good-neighborliness, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania is sincerely interested in further developing trade exchanges and economic cooperation, both bilaterally and on a regional scale. The current state of inter-Balkan trade exchanges does not correspond to the possibilities existing in the region. Being aware of this reality, as well as of the trade and production characteristics of the Balkan countries, we think that it is necessary for us all to strive to expand economic cooperation in the Balkans, both on a bilateral and multilateral level, beyond its existing scale.

Albania, Comrade Niko Gjyzari stated further, has directed a substantial portion of its foreign trade toward the Balkan states and is in favor of a more thorough exploitation of these possibilities, a constant increase in trade exchanges, and the consolidation of inter-Balkan industrial, technical, and scientific cooperation.

We believe that the expansion of trade in the Balkans will require work to put the productive capacities of our countries to the task of meeting those needs that are currently supplied from outside the region. This would require the establishment of more permanent ties and the drafting of long-term agreements.

Being aware of the obstacles that may exist, we believe that the present process of Balkan cooperation presents the countries of the region with the need to make well-intentioned efforts to reduce or eliminate the various restrictions arising from customs duties, licenses, quotas, and so on.

Similarly, we state that we are in favor of measures that encourage an expansion of regional trade, such as cooperation agreements among chambers of commerce, seminars, symposiums, trade conferences, trade fairs, etc. Measures to give substance to trade contracts and trade documents and to simplify the formalities involved in the movement of goods would also have a positive effect on the expansion of regional trade. The development of a border trade would be an important achievement in Balkan cooperation, as a way suggesting possibilities for overcoming tariff and nontariff barriers, and gradually extending trading and customs advantages for our countries.

Economic cooperation among countries of the region, he pointed out, is increasingly becoming a necessity. There is no doubt that this meeting represents a new and useful step in the process of Balkan cooperation. We express the confidence that, although it is still in its beginning, this process can lead further forward, with goodwill and continual efforts to overcome existing obstacles and difficulties, and not by creating fresh problems, to the strengthening of the spirit of understanding and trust, and of peace and security in our region, the Mediterranean, and Europe.

We believe that fruitful efforts have been and are being made to create the best possible relations among the Balkan countries. The Albanian Government is determined to continue on this road, although some bitter recent events do not encourage the stronger climate of confidence we wish to create. It is well known that the problem of minorities is a complex one, especially in the Balkans. Albania has been and remains of the opinion that our countries should make efforts to treat national problems with wisdom and special care, without interference from abroad, and without the use of violence and force against a given nationality in order to impose a status that would violate its democratic freedoms and rights.

The Albanian Government believes that the development of economic relations and border trade among our countries is a tried and tested way of creating conditions for increasing trust among our peoples, and a way of encouraging dialogue as opposed to confrontation.

We express the trust, he continued, that the Balkan states, while respecting developmental trends in national economies and fulfilling their international obligations, will find a way of increasing and expanding economic cooperation among themselves. The opportunity exists for more quickly exploiting the natural resources and production potential of the Balkan countries through common efforts, with the aim of striking a better balance among our needs at the regional level, especially for electrical energy, mineral resources, agricultural products, consumer goods, and so forth.

All countries in the region are interested in economic cooperation, especially concerning production and the transfer of technology, Comrade Niko Gjyzari said in conclusion. We believe that each country can find suitable ways of bringing about inter-Balkan economic cooperation. I express the conviction of the Albanian delegation that this meeting will mark an important step forward in Balkan economic cooperation.

Communique Issued on Cooperation

LD1603202489 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1754 GMT 16 Mar 89

[Text] Ankara, March 16 (TANJUG)—The meeting in Ankara has shown the existence of good will, prospects and forces capable of promoting economic cooperation among the Balkan countries, delegations of the six Balkan countries stressed in a joint communique issued after the two-day meeting of economy and foreign trade ministers of the region, which ended in Ankara today.

The heads of the delegations agreed that a more efficient flow of information, especially in regard to cooperation between chambers of economy, was needed in order to intensify economic links in the region.

Contacts between public and private firms also need to be promoted, all with the aim of establishing new forms of economic cooperation, including joint industrial production in free trade zones. Multilateral and bilateral cooperation should be based on long-term agreements.

The ministers also said they would propose to their governments that visa and border-crossing procedures be simplified with the aim of facilitating contacts between businessmen and institutions from the Balkan countries. Measures will also be proposed to enrich and boost border trade.

It was assessed that an abolition of double taxation and protection of investments in inter-Balkan deals would also be very welcome. The ministers also called for closer links to be set up between Balkan countries' banks and financial institutions.

It was also decided that ministerial meetings to review economic cooperation in the Balkans would be held every year.

International Scientists Meet on Party History

AU0604091289 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Apr 89 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—Directors and other leading representatives of scientific institutions attached to the Central Committees of Communist and workers parties and other Marxist research centers have discussed their experiences in the research of party history in Berlin since Tuesday [4 April]. The 3-day meeting is taking place at the invitation of the Marxism-Leninism Institute attached to the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. Scientists from the GDR, Bulgaria, the FRG, the PRC, the CSSR, India, Italy, Cambodia, the DPRK, Cuba, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Romania, Hungary, the USSR, and the SRV are taking part in this meeting.

Romanian Economic Delegation Arrives 5 April

Welcomed at Airport

AU0504193089 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 5 Apr 89

[Text] A government economic delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, led by Deputy Prime Minister Stefan Andrei, arrived today in Tirana. The delegation was welcomed at Rinas Airport by Pali Miska, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Gani Qemo, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, and other comrades. Georghe Pop, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania in Tirana, was also present.

Pali Miska, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received Stefan Andrei, deputy prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The reception was attended by Vilson Ahmeti, deputy minister of the food industry, and Gudar Toto, section chief at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Ambassador Gheorghe Pop was also present.

Comrade Pali Miska welcomed the Romanian deputy prime minister and expressed the friendly sentiments of the Albanian people for the Romanian people, as well as the belief that the relations of cooperation between our two countries will be further strengthened.

Stefan Andrei expressed his profound pleasure for his visit to Albania, as well as the Romanian Government's readiness to further promote relations with our country. Ideas were exchanged about the possibilities and ways of further concrete steps in developing the relations of cooperation in the fields of the economy, industry, and technology.

During the afternoon, talks began at the Tirana Hotel between the Albanian and Romanian government economic delegations on the conclusion of an agreement on economic, industrial, and technical cooperation. The Albanian delegation is led by Pali Miska, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the Romanian delegation by Stefan Andrei, deputy prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Albania.

Received by Bekteshi, Malile

AU0604172289 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1600 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] Besnik Bekteshi, minister of industry and mines, and ad interim minister of energy, received this morning the government economic delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, led by Deputy Prime Minister Stefan Andrei. Ideas were exchanged on the further development of cooperation in the fields of industry, mining, energy, and so forth.

The meeting was also attended by Gheorghe Pop, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today also received the government economic delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, led by Stefan Andrei. During the meeting, the discussion touched the trends in the relations between the two countries so far, their further development, and certain aspects of the situation in the Balkans and in Europe.

Gheorghe Pop, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania, was also present at the meeting.

Signs Cooperation Agreement

AU0604172489 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1600 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] An economic, industrial, and technical cooperation agreement was signed today in Tirana between the government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, as well as the protocol for the first session of the Joint Albanian-Romanian Commission for Economic, Industrial, and Technical Cooperation between the two countries.

The agreement was signed for Albania by Pali Miska, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and for Romania by Stefan Andrei, deputy prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

On the basis of the agreement, both countries will develop economic, industrial, and technical cooperation in the fields of energy, the engineering industry, the chemical industry, the construction materials industry, the light industry, the food processing industry, and so forth.

The signing ceremony was attended by Farudin Hoxha, minister attached to the Council of Ministers; Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Altin Ylli, deputy minister of foreign trade; and members of the two delegations.

Gheorghe Pop, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania in Tirana, was also present.

Road Transportation Protocol With SFRY Signed

AU0504192989 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 5 Apr 89

[Text] A protocol on international road transportation was signed today in Tirana between Albania and Yugoslavia for 1989-90. The protocol was signed for Albania by Ferdinand Tako, general secretary of the Ministry of Transportation, and for Yugoslavia by Petar Radenovic, federal vice secretary for transportation and communications.

Hajredin Celiku, minister of transportation, today received the Yugoslav delegation. They discussed the relations between the two countries in the field of transportation. Novak Pribicevic, SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country, was also present.

Laotian Foreign Ministry Delegation Arrives

AU0504193289 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 5 Apr 89

[Text] A delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Laos, led by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Soulivong Phasitthidet, arrived today for a friendly and official visit at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

He was welcomed at the airport by Muhamet Kapllani, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other ministry officials.

Talks began today between the delegations of the ministries of foreign affairs of Albania and Laos, led respectively by Muhamet Kapllani and Soulivong Phasitthidet. During the talks, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, they discussed the relations between the two countries, their further development, and some aspects of the current international situation.

Cultural Agreement With Argentina Signed 5 Apr

AU0504192489 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 5 Apr 89

[Text] A cultural cooperation agreement was signed today in Tirana between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Republic of Argentina. The agreement was signed for Albania by Alfred Uci, chairman of the Committee for Culture and the Arts, and for Argentina by Jorge Tajana, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Argentina in Tirana.

The agreement covers cooperation between the two countries in the fields of science, culture, technology, education, and information.

Population Census Scheduled 2-8 April

AU0604115989 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 2 Apr 89 p 1

[ATA report: "The General Census of Population and Dwellings Begins Today Throughout the Country"]

[Text] Throughout the territory of the people's Socialist Republic of Albania, a general census of the population and dwellings will be taken from 2-8 April. This is an important statistical and demographic exercise, which will reflect the demographic, economic, cultural, and social changes that have taken place during the past 10 years concerning the size and composition of the population, its distribution, social status, educational standard, housing and so forth. The census will serve to determine development targets in coming years, better integrating the demographic processes with the country's entire socioeconomic development.

To achieve the aims set in this general census of the population and dwellings, every citizen is required to answer the questions contained in the census forms correctly and precisely. The census officials, assisted by the presidencies of the Democratic Front and its activists, and under the guidance of the people's councils of united villages, cities, and city precincts, will help with the successful completion of this exercise through their careful work.

Economic Progress Report for 26 Mar-1 Apr

AU0104153489

[Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian, in its broadcasts between 26 March and 1 April, carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of report given in parentheses):

Durres District: The quarterly industrial production plan has been fulfilled by 101.7 percent. (1330 GMT 1 Apr 89)

Fier District: Fifteen collectives report fulfillment or overfulfillment of the quarterly plan. (1330 GMT 1 Apr 89)

Sarande District: The overall industrial production plan up to 20 March was overfulfilled by 2 million leks. (1900 GMT 26 Mar 89)

Outstanding Worker Awarded Color Television Set

AU0604122189 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 1 Apr 89 p 3

[Filip Carkuli report: "Something Unexpected at Selvije's House"]

[Excerpt] Selvije Hoxha, a heroine-milkmaid from Cerme near Lushnje, had just come home from work and was starting her housework, when there was a knock at the door. There were two people outside, holding a wrapped package.

"We have brought you this color television set. It is among the first we have distributed and it has been decided that you should be one of the first to receive one," said one of them as he unwrapped the television.

Selvije was taken aback for a moment, and was so moved that she could say nothing but "Thank you very much."

Neighbors and friends came to supper and congratulated her on her new television. As they talked, one of them said as a joke, "Friends in high places, Selvije!"

Selvije did not reply, but one of her friends from work who was there said, "Who are her friends? Everybody knows her and respects her because of her work."

"Our greatest friend is the party," another said, "because it raises modest people onto a pedestal." [passage omitted]

Zhivkov Receives Belorussian Premier Kovalev

AU0504131589 Sofia BTA in English
1232 GMT 5 Apr 89

[Text] Sofia, April 5 (BTA)—Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC [Central Committee] of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] and president of the State Council, received Mr Mikhail Kovalev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR], who is on a friendly visit to this country.

Bulgaria's party and state leader informed the guest of the innovative processes in all spheres of life and especially in the sphere of economy. He spoke of the development of the foreign economic relations of this country, stressing on the cooperation with the Soviet Union in the framework of the CMEA [Council for Mutual Economic Assistance], on the traditional relations with the Belorussian SSR which are a new important element in the context of the Bulgaro-Soviet relations.

Mr Todor Zhivkov said that the relations between Bulgaria and Soviet Belorussia are dynamic and include the most important branches of economy. The conviction was expressed that the forthcoming signing of important documents between Bulgaria and the Belorussian Republic will open a new stage in the mutual relations, will enrich the relations between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

The guest spoke of the course of restructuring in the USSR and especially of the innovative processes in Belorussia. He stressed the high political activity of the Soviet people at the time of the elections which proved their adherence to restructuring. Attention was paid to the dynamic development of the republic, which creates preconditions for the activation of the relations with Bulgaria.

During the talk the two sides discussed also issues of the international situation and reiterated the peace-loving foreign policy of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, their desire to continue to contribute for the lessening of tension in Europe and in the world.

Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, also took part in the talk.

Economic Protocol Signed With USSR 6 Apr

AU0604191289 Sofia BTA in English
1901 GMT 6 Apr 89

["Bulgaria, USSR: Economic Cooperation"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 6 (BTA)—According to the protocol signed here today, the exchange of deliveries of complete projects, investment equipment and engineering services between Bulgaria and the USSR this year are expected to come up to one milliard rubles. Soviet equipment amounting to 500 million rubles' worth will be supplied to the Bulgarian nuclear power engineering, the ferrous and the non-ferrous metallurgy, the chemical and the petrochemical industry, etc.

Bulgarian engineering organizations will construct industrial and other projects in the Soviet Union. The deliveries of Bulgarian technical equipment will exceed half a milliard rubles' worth.

Special attention is paid to the exchange of vanguard technologies and equipment with the purpose to update the production capacities, bringing them into line with ecological requirements.

Zhivkov Congratulates 'Arafat on Election

AU0504153889 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO
in Bulgarian 4 Apr 89 p 6

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, sent a telegram to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and president of the state of Palestine. The telegram expresses sincere congratulations on 'Arafat's election to the post of president, and confidence that Bulgaria will continue to contribute to the comprehensive, just, and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict and that our country will support the Palestinian people's struggle for self-determination, national independence, and social progress.

French Trade Minister Discusses Cooperation

Chairs Talks With Lukanov

AU0404143189 Sofia BTA in English
1336 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Text] Sofia, April 4 (BTA)—The 16th session of the Bulgaro-French Committee of Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation was opened here today, co-chaired by the chairmen of the two sides, Mr Andrey Lukanov, minister of foreign economic relations of Bulgaria, and Mr Jean-Marie Rausch, minister of foreign trade of France.

The committee is discussing cooperation in the industrial sector, agriculture, tourism and the construction industry. Special attention is paid on projects of mutually beneficial joint activities of economic units of the two countries, training Bulgarian managers and other specialists in France, some problems of mutual interest in connection with the participation of the two countries in international economic cooperation.

It was pointed out that the visit President Francois Mitterrand paid recently here influenced Bulgaro-French economic cooperation favourably.

Joint Firm Agreement Signed

AU0404143289 Sofia BTA in English 1342 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Excerpts] Sofia, April 4 (BTA)—Today the representatives of five Bulgarian companies and the French firm of Bouygues signed an agreement on the establishment of a Bulgaro-French company with limited liability.

The Interstroy company will be engaged in constructing transportation and industrial projects, hotels and other tourist facilities. It will work out offers for the construction of hotels in Sofia, the participation of the Bulgaro-French firm in the extension of Sofia airport, etc. [passage omitted]

The ceremony of signing the agreement was attended by Mr Andrey Lukanov, minister of foreign economic relations of Bulgaria, and Mr Jean-Marie Rausch, minister of foreign trade of France, who voiced the desire of the two governments to stimulate joint initiatives of the business circles. Minister Rausch expressed his satisfaction with the dynamic development of Bulgaro-French economic cooperation.

Received by Zhivkov

AU0504125689 Sofia BTA in English 1217 GMT 5 Apr 89

[Text] Sofia, April 5 (BTA)—Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, today received Mr Jean-Marie Rausch, minister of foreign trade of France.

During the discussion held in a friendly atmosphere, particular importance was attached to the recent visit of President Francois Mitterrand which had an impact on the advancement of Bulgaro-French relations. Both sides agreed that the visit of the French state leader had opened new prospects for economic and scientific-technical cooperation. A shared desire was expressed for the stimulation and encouragement of joint initiatives, industrial and commercial cooperation on a long-term basis, going onto third markets, etc.

Mr Todor Zhivkov familiarized the guest with the possibilities for business initiatives of foreign firms in Bulgaria and for cooperation of Bulgarian firms with foreign partners, which are opened by the economic reforms implemented here.

It was pointed out that the dynamically developing Bulgaro-French relations contribute to the assertion of the positive trends in international life, the promotion of cooperation and security in Europe and help find a solution to the key problems of mankind.

Mr Jean-Marie Rausch conveyed greetings from Mr Francois Mitterrand to the Bulgarian state leader. In reply Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed the satisfaction of the Bulgarian side with the results of President Mitterrand's visit here and wished happiness and prosperity to the French people.

Todorov, French Parliamentary Delegation Meet

AU0404143089 Sofia BTA in English 1339 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Text] Sofia, April 4 (BTA)—Mr. Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, today received Mr. Guy Pen, chairman of the friendship group France-Bulgaria at the Senate of the French parliament.

Discussing Bulgaro-French cooperation, they pointed out that the relations between the two countries, especially in the field of economy, had been activated after the summit meeting between Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Francois Mitterrand.

Attention was paid to the possibilities of extending the contacts between the parliaments of the two countries.

In reply to the interest shown on the part of the guest, Mr. Stanko Todorov familiarized him with the activity carried out by the standing committees of the National Assembly and with the administrative structure of Bulgaria.

Filipov-Led Delegation Travels to Mexico

AU0204182989 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 Mar 89

[Text] A delegation of the National Assembly led by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Commission on Socioeconomic Development, departed for Mexico on 2 April. The delegation will pay a visit at the invitation of the Mexican parliament.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by deputy chairmen of the National Assembly, deputy ministers of foreign affairs, and other officials. Jaime Fernandez-McGregor, Mexican ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

Activities Detailed

AU0604125489 Sofia BTA in English 1156 GMT 6 Apr 89

["Bulgaria, Mexico: Parliamentary Cooperation"—BTA headline]

[Text] Mexico City, April 6 (BTA correspondent)—A Bulgarian parliamentary delegation, led by Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly Committee on Socioeconomic Development, is visiting Mexico at the invitation of the Mexican Senate.

Speaking at a meeting with Mexican parliamentarians, Mr Grisha Filipov stressed the upgrade development of the friendly relations between the two countries. He pointed out that bilateral contacts are maintained in the spirit of new political thinking and of the constructive approach manifested specifically in the political, economic, techno-scientfic and cultural fields.

In an atmosphere of mutual respect and understanding, the participants in the meeting are discussing parliamentary, political and economic matters concerning the structure and the functioning of the constitutional and the government bodies, the importance of parliamentary diplomacy, the state of the international community and the main areas of the foreign political activity of Bulgaria and Mexico. The political processes in the two countries and the opportunities for wider bilateral cooperation, especially in trade, science and technology, are also on the agenda of the meeting.

The Bulgarian delegation briefed the Mexican senators on the deep-going processes of renewal and restructuring in Bulgaria and on the development of Bulgarian society as a self-governing system. Particular attention was paid to the similarities in the foreign policies of Bulgaria and Mexico, to their efforts toward strengthening peace and security, toward the elimination of the nuclear threat and toward the peaceful settlement of regional problems.

The Bulgarian M.P.s visited the Federal Chamber of Deputies. In a spirit of mutual understanding, they conferred with Mr Victor Cervera Pacheco, secretary of agrarian reform, with Mr Andres Rosenthal, undersecretary of foreign affairs, and with Mr Manuel Camacho Solis, mayor of Mexico City.

More than 70 businessmen attended a meeting with the Bulgarian delegation at the Mexican National Association of Importers and Exporters (ANIERM). Mr Grisha Filipov familiarized them with the State Council Decree on Economic Activity and explained the variety of practical opportunities for efficient cooperation arising from the document. The Mexican businessmen showed desire for wider cooperation in mechanical engineering, electronics, biotechnologies, the chemical and the pharmaceutics industry, the textile industry and the agroindustry through the establishment of joint ventures and joint production.

Official Talks With EEC Open in Brussels

AU0604172189 Sofia BTA in English
1641 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] Brussels, April 6 (BTA corr.)—Official talks between Bulgaria and the European Economic Community on the conclusion of an agreement for trade and economic cooperation started here today.

The agreement should set the international legal basis and should be an impetus for more dynamic, equal right and mutually advantageous development of the trade-economic relations between Bulgaria and the EEC.

Today's talks were preceded by several rounds of preliminary consultations on the level of experts.

Bulgaria's delegation at the talks is headed by Mr. Atanas Paparizov, head of "Developed Capitalist Countries and Multilateral Trade Policy" Department at the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations. The delegation of the EEC is headed by Mr. Pablo Benavidez, director of "East Europe and European Free Trade Association" Directorate at the EEC Commission. It includes representatives of the commission as well as of all EEC member-states.

Belgian Socialist Delegation Visits, Meets Balev

AU0104164489 Sofia BTA in English
1534 GMT 1 Apr 89

[Text] Sofia, April 1 (BTA)—At the invitation of the CC [Central Committee] of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] a group of leading figures of the Belgian Socialist Party (French-speaking wing) headed by Mr Roger Gailliez, secretary of the party, visited this country.

The group was received by Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP. During the meeting, which passed in a cordial friendly atmosphere, the representatives of the Socialist Party (French-speaking wing) were acquainted with the course of the restructuring in this country, with the foreign policy of the BCP and the state. Topical issues of the international situation were also discussed. The cooperation between the two parties was assessed highly and a mutual desire was expressed for its further development in the name of peace and progress.

The guests left the country today.

Vienna Negotiations Assessed; NATO Criticized

AU3103182589 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA
in Bulgarian 30 Mar 89 p 4

[Captain Ivan Genov article: "Vienna—A Positive Beginning"]

[Text] The first round of negotiations on confidence-building measures and security and disarmament in Europe ended 1 week ago. Thanks to the preceding meeting of foreign affairs ministers, the negotiations began with great elan, stands were promptly and accurately defined, and the debates started without delays and without unnecessary numerical discussions.

The first conclusions that we may draw from these negotiations are related to the fact that the basic platforms of the negotiating sides contain numerous similar or identical factors, which provide favorable conditions for a constructive and effective dialogue. Let us briefly recall that the proposals submitted by the Warsaw Pact member states represent a long-term program in three stages for the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms at levels of reasonable defense sufficiency. The NATO proposals envisage reductions for the following three categories of armaments only: tanks, artillery, and armored equipment. The two proposals have the following factors in common at this stage: the effort to eliminate the lack of balance and the existing assymetries, to reduce conventional arms to levels which are lower than the lowest ceilings of the past, and as a result of this—to adopt even more intensive reductions. Real opportunities for fruitful solutions do exist in this respect, as a matter of fact.

At the same time, numerous difficulties and differences of opinion exist. The NATO proposal does not include the striking air force. However, it is impossible to eliminate the danger of surprise attack without reducing this typical category of attack weapons. In the sphere of building confidence and security measures, the Warsaw Pact proposed a radical program of renewal, while the NATO initiatives are rather superficial.

Certain statements of high-ranking Western statesmen and military leaders contradict the spirit of the negotiations. President George Bush, in his speech delivered on the occasion of introducing the new U.S. secretary of defense, stated: "Let me make it perfectly clear that it is not the right time for the United States and its allies to engage in one-sided reductions of our armed forces, likely to weaken our own defense efforts. We should make further progress in implementing the plans on the modernization of our strategic and conventional armed forces and get on with our 'star wars' program." A similar statement was made by General John Galvin, commander in chief of the NATO air force in Europe, who said: "As in the past, NATO should continue to base its actions on Soviet military superiority and not consent to any one-sided reductions." It is evident that both statements express disagreement with one-sided reductions. However, considering such statements in their entire context, generally speaking, we would not detect any readiness for disarmament in them, no matter how hard we tried. Such manifestations of "vigilance" containing relapses of the "cold war" are certainly far from creating the most favorable atmosphere for the Vienna negotiations, whose next round is scheduled to open on 5 May 1989.

East-West Humanitarian Cooperation Viewed

AU0304153789 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Mar 89 p 5

[Todor Ivanov article: "From Confrontation to Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] One of the sectors in which the most essential progress was achieved at the Vienna meeting was the humanitarian sphere. It was the first time that the concept "human dimension" was integrated in the all-European process, and considerable importance was attached to its various aspects throughout the entire range of agreements reached. A mechanism was created within the framework by which, without affecting the sovereignty of the participating states, possibilities for discussing the fulfillment of commitments was assumed and the solution of problems emerging in this sector were created. This will be the major task of three consecutive meetings in Paris (1989), Copenhagen (1990), and Moscow (1991). [passage omitted]

Naturally, problems exist in this connection, and one of them is the very definition of the concept "human dimension", which the West is trying to restrict to human rights and to communications among people. Other aspects of humanitarian cooperation, such as questions of information, culture, and education, were excluded. In addition to this, human rights were mainly restricted to their political and civil aspects, while social and cultural aspects were excluded. There is even more: Within the framework of their own concept, the Western delegations displayed inconsistency. They tried to fully eliminate the question of migrating workers, whose rights, as we know, are by far not guaranteed in the developed capitalist countries, from the human dimension, and from its mechanism.

The Western approach to the concept about the freedom of travel is also debatable from a logical point of view: On one hand, they insist on a practically unconditional right to leave one's native country; on the other hand, they not only failed to provide firm guarantees for access to possible Western host countries, but they even avoided any definite commitments on this issue. This contradiction remained unresolved in the document. In certain cases, excessive sensitivity was shown in relation to certain events in socialist countries, while gross or mass violations of human rights in NATO member states, for example, were passed over in silence, according to the instructions of bloc solidarity. [passage omitted]

Within the framework of the humanitarian problems discussed by the CSCE, two forthcoming events should be mentioned: the information forum in London and the first meeting of the conference on humanitarian dimensions scheduled to take place in Paris. Opportunities for certain developments are open to an equal extent—it depends upon the question, whether the outdated ideological cliches and opportunistic political considerations will prevail over the values of new political thinking in the European peoples' interests.

Bulgarian-Angolan Commission Holds Session

Industry Minister Interviewed

AU3103170289 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Mar 89 p 2

[Interview with Justino Fernandes, minister of industry of Angola, by Dimitrana Aleksandrova, representative of the RABOTNICHESKO DELO Editorial Board: "Specific Dimensions of the Good Prospects"; date and place not given]

[Text] The seventh session of the Bulgarian-Angolan Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation ends today. Before the final documents are signed, we asked Justino Fernandes, minister of industry of the People's Republic of Angola [title as received] and leader of the Angolan delegation, to answer a few questions from Dimitrana Aleksandrova, representative of the RABOTNICHESKO DELO Editorial Board.

[Aleksandrova] How do you evaluate the work of the Bulgarian-Angolan cooperation commission so far?

[Fernandes] I think that the seventh session is beginning with positive results. On our very first working day, we made an assessment of what has been achieved from 1976 to the present, and formed the common view that we have succeeded in fulfilling our preliminary plans and in overcoming all the accompanying difficulties. This is a good foundation for developing bilateral ties, and on this basis we are drawing up our future strategy and discussing the new tasks. Our aim is to improve the method of fulfilling these tasks.

[Aleksandrova] In which fields are there the best prospects for cooperation?

[Fernandes] There are many such fields, but I would like to mention those that are of the greatest interest for us at the moment. We are investigating the entire process of socioeconomic development in your country. In the industrial field, we are specifically discussing the production of water pumps and of lift trucks powered by internal combustion engines. We would like to acquaint ourselves with the methods used for territorial planning. We are now directing our attentions toward research into natural resources, and we will study your experience in this respect. We are planning a bilateral exchange of technical cadres; this means that Bulgarian specialists will work in Angola, while our specialists will train in Bulgaria. The specific agreements will be included in the final documents of this session.

[Aleksandrova] Finally, I would like ask you a question that is of particular interest to Bulgarian consumers. We highly value Angolan coffee: Will it appear on our market this year?

[Fernandes] We would like to export coffee to Bulgaria, but this depends to a very great extent on the situation in our country. A war is still going on in Angola, and this hinders us from consolidating and expanding production. Despite this, we are developing various sectors of the economy, and coffee cultivation is one of the main sectors. If we have peace, the prospects for our cooperation are good.

Economic Protocol Signed

AU3103171789 Sofia BTA in English
1659 GMT 31 Mar 89

[Text] Sofia, March 31 (BTA)—A protocol on the seventh session of the Bulgaro-Angolan Joint Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, which was held here, was signed today by the chairmen of the two parts of the commission—Mr Ivan Pekhlivanov, chairman of the Central Cooperative Union of Bulgaria, and Mr Justino Fernandes, minister of industry of Angola. [title as received]

The economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Angola will continue to develop on a mutually advantageous base. Companies and enterprises of the two countries will establish direct relations in order to specify their future joint activity. The Bulgarian company Tekhnoeksportstroy will provide plans for urban development and construction of Angolan towns. A number of agricultural projects will also be built with Bulgarian assistance in that country. In the sphere of mechanical engineering the construction of joint plants for pumps and electric motor trucks is envisaged. The number of Bulgarian lecturers, doctors and other medical personnel, who work in Angola contributing for the socioeconomic development of that country will also be increased.

Mr Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, received Mr Justino Fernandes.

Satisfaction was expressed over the results reached at the seventh session of the joint commission. It was stressed that the adopted decisions will contribute to the activation of the bilateral cooperation in mechanical engineering, agriculture, pharmaceutical industry and the techno-scientific sphere.

Balkan Air Antiterrorism Measures Beefed Up

AU0304153989 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Apr 89 p 2

[Plamen Enchev and Mila Taseva report: "Air Traffic, Security, and ...Terrorism"]

[Excerpts] The reason for investigating a sphere of activities of our national airline, which is not very well known to our public, was provided by the latest terrorist action in European air territory. It is well known that a few days ago, two youngsters hijacked an aircraft of the Hungarian Malev airline, and on 30 March a similar action was prevented in the USSR. Fortunately, both incidents ended without the loss of human life. [passage omitted]

We asked Andon Stoyanov, deputy director of the Balkan airline to comment on these facts:

A problem has recently emerged in the international activities of civil aviation, he stated. It provokes much excitement and public interest. Dynamic development along all lines has affected the routine operations of the airlines, which until recently were flawless. Great paradoxes emerged, new questions were raised, which obviously await their solution, and not only from specialists in this field. [passage omitted]

Without allowing the norms of security to be violated, the increasing number of flights cause difficulties in the coordination and control of air space. This, precisely, causes considerable deviations from the schedules of nearly all European airlines. [passage omitted]

A. Stoyanov further pointed out: Passengers flying with Balkan Air have certainly noticed that delays of another kind were recently imposed, but they are dictated by reasons of security. Alarming and dramatic events once more exacerbated the problem of illegal interference and terrorism in aviation. The case of an antihumanitarian event, such as the one that occurred during the flight of the Malev Airline on 29 March 1989, suggests that security measures in airports should by no means be neglected. It will depend upon the extent of their reliability whether they will serve as a an instrument against the impure and rather dangerous intentions of those from such a variety of places.

The struggle against such attempts will continue to be waged with the help of constantly improving devices and methods of control. It is practically impossible to reduce such incidents to zero, but greater efforts are required for this purpose.

Sofia Mayor, Delegation Visit Belgrade

AU0104170289 Sofia BTA in English
1640 GMT 1 Apr 89

[Text] Belgrade, April 1 (BTA)—At the invitation of the municipality of Belgrade a delegation of Sofia visited the Yugoslavian capital headed by Mr Stefan Ninov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sofia Municipal Council. During the visit the sides exchanged information and experience on the activity of the two municipalities and outlined initiatives for deepening of the cooperation in spheres of mutual interest. The opinion was expressed that there are greater opportunities for activation of the contacts between the two capitals which could contribute to the cooperation between the two neighbouring countries.

In the talks between the guests from Sofia and leaders from Belgrade and the Socialist Republic of Serbia the sides stressed the importance of the direct contacts and cooperation for the better getting-to-know and the development of the relations in different spheres. Mr Stefan Ninov confirmed that he will take part in the conference of the mayors of the capitals of the Balkan countries which will be organized by Belgrade at the end of October 1989.

Mr Stefan Ninov and Mr Aleksandar Bakocevic, mayor of Belgrade, signed a protocol for cooperation between the two municipalities in the sphere of economy, communal activity, culture, education, science, sport, tourism, etc.

Number of Drug Addicts in Sofia Cited

AU0304142689 Sofia VECHERNI NOVINI
in Bulgarian 2 Apr 89 p 5

[Nikolay Nikolov article: "Bad Word About Alarming Event"]

[Excerpts] Today we shall say a bad word about an alarming event—drug addiction. Not much has been said about it until now, not because concern was not sufficiently pronounced, but because signs of drug addiction were isolated and controlled. However, recently people have been talking more and more about glue-sniffing and the excessive use of soporifics and stimulants. A group of criminals was arrested in the process of stealing medical drugs. And something else—the age of this specific contingent is decreasing. [passage omitted]

There are 517 drug addicts in Sofia. They mostly use medical opiates. Less than one-third of the registered drug addicts are women, the rest are men. More than 60 percent of the drug addicts are under 30 years old. Almost 50 percent have no regular job. The records of the childrens' pedagogical clinics contain the names of 177 minors who are inclined to use drugs, mostly volatile solvents.

Drug addiction is taking its toll. Some 28 drug addicts died from drug overdoses during the 1971-88 period. Three of them were minors. [passage omitted]

Charges Against Railmen Involved in Accident

AU3103170089 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO
in Bulgarian 30 Mar 89 p 2

[Report: "Railroad Accident at Povelyanovo Station"]

[Text] The Varna District Prosecutor's Office has submitted to the Varna District Court an indictment under Article 343, Paragraph 2b, Subsection b of the Penal Code against Valentin Iliev Vulchev of Tolbukhin and Mikhail Dimitrov Mikhaylov of Varna.

The charge against them reads that on 21 January 1989, at Povelyanovo station, Varna Oblast, the first man, acting as duty signalman, and the second man, as locomotive engineer, contravened the traffic regulations in the course of controlling a train, which resulted in an accident that led to the death of one person, moderately serious injuries to six people, and minor injuries to 11 passengers.

Paper Assesses Gorbachev Visit to Cuba

LD0704090989 Prague CTK in English
0622 GMT 7 Apr 89

[Text] Prague April 7 (CTK)—From the territory of Cuba, the first socialist country in the Western Hemisphere, Mikhail Gorbachev called for cooperation on the basis of equality, justice and mutual benefit, the Czechoslovak daily RUDE PRAVO wrote today of the Soviet Communist Party general secretary's visit to Cuba, adding that it was his first trip not only to Cuba, but also to Latin America.

The daily stressed above all Mikhail Gorbachev's clear statement that Latin America as well as all the other parts of the world must not become the venue of East-West confrontation, stressing at the same time that the Soviet Union favours the development of cooperation with Latin American countries and seeks no political or military strategic advantages for itself on the Western Hemisphere. "His call on all the other powers to help change Latin America into an area of reliable, stable peace and cooperation, should not be left without an answer", RUDE PRAVO wrote.

Disarmament Remarks by UK's Howe Criticized

LD0604085289 Prague CTK in English
0705 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] Bratislava April 6 (CTK)—"British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe with his allegations that the Soviet disarmament policy is an attempt to deceive public opinion in the West reminds us of a political rope-walker. It is remarkable that the serious disarmament policy seems to him a lie just before Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Great Britain," Slovak PRAVDA said today.

The daily stressed that Sir Geoffrey Howe had not been able to find another argument against disarmament than to accuse the partner of attempted deception and thus weaken confidence and authority Mikhail Gorbachev enjoys in the West. Howe's idea is not original, he uses methods of several personalities from U.S. and NATO political circles. He thus hopes to kill three birds with one stone: to do a good service to NATO on the 40th anniversary of its birth, to satisfy the most conservative circles in the West and justify his cabinet's negative approach to a balanced bilateral process of reduction of the armed forces, the paper said, adding that "his acrobatics on the rope will certainly not convince the wide public, which considers the disarmament proposals not a unilateral affair but above all an appeal to both parties".

Stepan, U.S. Ambassador Discuss Ties

LD0604204189 Prague Domestic Service in Czech
1930 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] Miroslav Stepan, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of the People, met today in Prague with Julian Niemczyk, U.S. ambassador to Czechoslovakia. They discussed Czechoslovak-U.S. relations and exchanged views on the prospects for their further development, emphasizing the broader dimension of European cooperation and security. The two representatives concluded by expressing interest in developing contacts between the Federal Assembly and the U.S. Congress.

Paper Notes Proceedings Against Hradilek

AU0704100689 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
5 Apr 89 p 2

["(ml)"-signed, untitled report]

[Text] Prerov (our correspondent)—The main criminal proceedings against 43-year-old Tomas Hradilek of Lipnik nad Becvou before the criminal division of the Prerov District Court began on Tuesday [4 April]. He is accused of the criminal act of disturbing the peace according to paragraph 100, Articles 1A and 3A of the penal law, and also of the criminal act of harming the interests of the Republic abroad according to paragraph 112 of the penal law.

After the evidence was presented and the prosecutor and the accused had delivered their final statements, the trial was postponed until Wednesday, 5 April, when the sentence will be passed.

The course of the court proceedings is being observed by the representatives of the Czechoslovak and foreign communications media, as well as by officials of the U.S. and Canadian missions in the CSSR.

Civil Rights Activist Popelka Sentenced

AU0604134189 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 6 Apr 89 p 6

["e.l."-signed report: "Imprisonment Because of Perestroyka Fliers"]

[Excerpt] The Hague, 5 April—According to reports by the International Human Rights Society (IGFM) published on Wednesday [5 April], Jaroslav Popelka, a CSSR teacher and civil rights activist, was sentenced to 4 months' imprisonment for "offenses against public order" by the Brno court on Tuesday [4 April]. The reports say that the 33-year-old Popelka was accused of distributing fliers that he had made himself and in which he advocated perestroyka (reforms) as well as improved environmental protection in the CSSR. According to information received by IGFM, Popelka has been arrested five times since April 1988—the last time was this February—because of these flyers. [passage omitted]

Dubcek Discusses Prague Spring, Restructuring

LD0704013989

[Editorial Report] Vatican City International Service in Slovak at 1745 GMT on 6 April carries an 8-minute report on an interview with Alexander Dubcek published in "the latest issue" of CHRISTIAN FAMILY. The interview took place in Bratislava on 23 March 1989.

Dubcek is asked about his religious background and church-state relations. As for politics, Dubcek is asked why perestroyka is succeeding in the USSR and some other East European countries but is more or less nonexistent in Czechosklovakia. Dubcek is said to reply: "Even here some things are changing. However, those who, like me, fought for these ideas are disconsolate today. It is painful to see time being wasted. Perestroyka and my spring are, it is true, different. However, in essence they are one and the same thing: The rejection of Stalin and Brezhnev is one of their common features. Another thing they have in common is that the party must reform itself and learn to respect pluralism. It cannot deny believers direct contact with the universal church; it must respect the views of individuals. That is what we wanted at that time, and you see how things turned out; it is no coincidence that this movement arose in our country in the heart of Europe. Our peoples have attained a high level."

Dubcek adds: "I believe that things will change, because evil cannot continue to triumph over good. I have asked myself a thousand times: Why does evil sometimes triumph? I believe that, in contrast to good, evil has no morality; therefore, it must always lose in the end. I realistically expect changes to follow from the success of perestroyka. In our country, however, everything is becoming complicated; in our country they fought for 20 years to destroy what we built in a couple of months, but they did not succeed."

13th CPCZ Plenum Resolution on Education

AU0604131489 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
1 Apr 89 pp 1, 2

["Resolution of the 13th Session of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party on the Tasks of Czechoslovakia's School System Under the Conditions of Restructuring Society"]

[Text] At its session on 30-31 March 1988, the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] dealt with the tasks falling on the Czechoslovak school system in the period of restructuring society. It comprehensively assessed how the schools have fulfilled their mission in educating the children and youth, and how they have contributed to the lifelong education of working people and helped improve their qualifications.

The CPCZ Central Committee critically evaluated the standards and results achieved by Czechoslovakia's educational and upbringing system in implementing the 12th CPCZ Congress conclusions. It also set the Communists working within the school system, in the social organizations of the National Front, and in scientific and cultural institutions certain tasks for improving the training of our younger generation and of the working people within the process of scientific-technical development and of social changes in our country.

The CPCZ Central Committee session on education was preceded by lengthy and extensive preparations which strongly demonstrated how interested our general public, the collectives of teachers and scientists, and the people working in many branches of our national economy and our public life are in the work of our schools. The critical remarks, suggestions, and specific recommendations submitted by party and state agencies and organizations, by district and regional national committees, and by the agencies and organizations of the National Front within the framework of preparations for the CPCZ Central Committee session confirm the resolve of Communists, teachers, parents, and the general public to establish the optimum conditions for Czechoslovakia's educational and upbringing system and its further development.

The CPCZ Central Committee notes that Czechoslovakia's school system has greatly helped us to reach the present level of development of our socialist society and is now significantly influencing the improvement of educational and cultural standards of our nations and nationalities and the qualification of our working people. The implementation of the 1976 document "The Further Development of the Czechoslovak Educational and Upbringing System" has also contributed to this. Positive results have been achieved in the preschool educational of children and the compulsory secondary education of all young people, and in modernizing our ideas on the work of primary, secondary, and university-level schools and improving the social conditions of pupils and students.

The CPCZ Central Committee respects the demanding and responsible work of teachers, vocational instructors, tutors, and other school staff whose exemplary, devoted, and creative approach to the training and upbringing of our younger generation has creditably helped us to achieve the present results in Czechoslovakia's socialist school system. The CPCZ will continue to support their efforts to fulfill their social mission as effectively as possible.

Despite the generally positive evaluation, the CPCZ Central Committee notes that not all intentions of the educational policy pursued by the CPCZ and the socialist state have been successfully carried out. In keeping with the new needs, the development of science and technology, and the restructuring and democratization of the society, our entire educational and upbringing system is now confronted by demanding tasks—above all by the urgent need to improve the standards of education and upbringing and to intensify the general preparation of graduates of our secondary and university-level schools for life and work in the socialist society. An efficient upbringing must systematically shape the young people's socialist awareness and patriotic and international stands, and their relations of sincere friendship with the peoples of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries. In this sense it is necessary to increase our demands of the educational and upbringing work of our teachers.

The CPCZ Central Committee most urgently emphasizes that the responsible agencies must devote extraordinary attention to the material-technical and cadre requirements of our schools. The enterprises, plants, cooperatives, national committees, and scientific, cultural, and other institutions and organizations must specifically assist in this, by helping far more than they have done so to date to establish desirable conditions for good educational and upbringing activities at our schools and for the pupils' and students' practical production work and social activities. The intensification of all educational and upbringing work makes it essential to expand the schools' multilateral, vigorous links with practical life, and their collaboration with science and technology and with all organizations and institutions of our society.

In order to enhance the efficiency of education and upbringing in our schools, it is essential to rid their syllabuses, curriculums, and textbooks of all unnecessary material. At the same time, it is necessary to prevent any unnecessary disruption of regular school work and to free teachers from all activities not connected with their social mission.

By implementing democratic principles more extensively at every level of school management, we must improve the conditions for the teaching staff's active and creative work, and involve teachers collectives, the agencies and organizations of the Socialist Youth Union [SSM] and the SSM Pioneer Organization [SSM PO], and the general public in resolving the school-life and work issues.

Upbringing and education are becoming the decisive factors of man's cultural standards, of his self-realization, the intensification of the economy, the development of science and technology, and the qualitative transformation of production forces. That is why they must play a prominent role in the policy of a socialist state. **The CPCZ Central Committee instructs:**

I. The Central Committee of the Slovak Communist Party [CPSL], the Committee for Party Work in the Czech Socialist Republic [SR], the regional and district party committees, and the party's primary organizations:

1. To devote systematic attention to the educational system as the decisive factor in the spiritual advancement and the transformation of the material-technical base of our society.

2. To see to the creation of good working conditions for Czechoslovak schools so that they can fulfill their mission, i.e. train the younger generation in a first-rate manner, while simultaneously being involved in a more efficient improvement of the working people's qualifications and of the lifelong education of citizens—simultaneously with the transition to the new economic mechanism, to support a more dynamic improvement of educational standards and the rational use of the working people's level of education and qualifications.

3. To forge qualitatively new links between schools and life by raising the standards of political leadership. To raise the share of responsibility borne by practice for renewing the contents of education and of practical vocational training so as to enable young people to master the new economic thinking and the principles of socialist entrepreneurship and of economic accountability even while undergoing their training.

4. To consolidate the authority and social prestige of teaching as a profession. To support the creativity and activity of teachers and of collectives of pedagogues, pupils, and students, and to support their responsibility for highly effective and qualitatively good results of the educational and upbringing process. To devote increased care to the selection, training, and placement of cadres and cadre reserves within the school system.

5. To make more effective use of teachers and other pedagogues within the aktiv of lecturers and propaganda staff, and to systematically train them for such activity. To involve in this work particularly the teachers of social sciences and of affiliated disciplines, systematically briefing them on topical ideological-political and socioeconomic problems, on the restructuring and democratization process in society, and on foreign-political issues.

6. To lead CPCZ members to raise their children in an exemplary manner, as committed citizens of the socialist state.

7. To consider responsible, committed work with children and young people in their leisure time to be a most significant political task.

8. To strengthen the action ability of party organizations in schools by improving the quality of the CPCZ's membership base and to implement the party's leading role within the school system by using more effective political methods. For this purpose to make full use of preparations for annual members' meetings and party conferences. To proceed far more responsibly and systematically in selecting and training candidates for CPCZ membership from among the ranks of young teachers, particularly in fully organized primary schools, and of students in university-level schools. In the activities of party organizations to further develop intraparty

democracy, apply methods of political leadership, use the right of control more comprehensively, and direct ideological influence toward the topical issues of everyday life.

9. In working out the course to be pursued in the school system in the period of restructuring and democratization, to proceed from the conclusions of the 13th session of the CPCZ Central Committee. To adopt necessary measures for further developing Czechoslovakia's educational and upbringing system in all sectors of social and economic life.

II. The Communists in the leaderships of the CSSR Federal Assembly and the Czech and Slovak National Councils, and the Communists in the Governments of the CSSR and the Czech and Slovak SR's and in national committees:

1. In line with the strategy of accelerating socioeconomic development and with the restructuring and democratization of our society, to provide for a sufficient head start in forecasting the corresponding upsurge of the development of citizens' educational standards and qualifications, particularly among the younger generation. To subordinate to this the development of structures of the individual fields of study and vocations and the definition of profiles of individual levels and types of schools, particularly secondary and university-level schools. To substantially improve the mechanism of planning the needs of secondary and university-level schools in terms of cadres, in line with the dynamic advancement of our society.

2. In distributing national revenues, to create possibilities for increasing the financial means to be used for developing the school system.

3. To establish better conditions for the construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of schools and school facilities. To improve material-technical and financial provisions for the educational and upbringing process and equipment for it with apparatuses and with measuring, didactic, and computer technology. To continue implementing the comprehensive program of computerization in our schools, and for this purpose to employ more effectively the other possibilities at the disposal of our society. To devote increased attention to the management and coordination of this program. To raise the share of economic and other organizations in providing material-technical prerequisites for the education and upbringing of our younger generation and the working people.

4. To provide the needed number of qualified teachers for all schools. In harmony with the development of our society, to systematically improve conditions for providing social and material-technical prerequisites for teaching staffs. To finally resolve the matter of financial provisions for vocational instructors, tutors, and SSM PO group leaders and the matter of their social status.

5. To establish everywhere corresponding working conditions for qualitatively improving the work of teaching staffs, as is essential. To basically free all schools, teachers, pupils, and students from duties preventing them from fully concentrating on first-rate systematic educational, upbringing, and scientific-research work. To comprehensively and systematically support the creative activities of teaching staffs and their social involvement.

6. To speedily conclude work on the system of the lifelong education and upbringing of the working man and to speedily start implementing it, so as to make a specific and effective contribution toward constantly improving the qualification and requalification of workers in harmony with the requirements of scientific-technical progress and the structural changes in the economy. To create the necessary material, financial, and cadre conditions for this, effectively involving and rationally utilizing the entire school system, out-of-school enterprises, and the social organizations of the National Front, particularly the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [ROH], the SSM, the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technical Society [CSVTS], cultural and scientific institutions, the mass communications media, and other facilities for improving the qualification and retraining of cadres.

7. To intensify at all levels of school management the democratization of management, develop the elements of socialist self-management, and give the necessary independence to schools. To enhance school authority and the responsibility of schools for the high standards of the teaching and upbringing of both young people and adults, and to broadly develop collective forms of management.

The collaboration of everyone involved in upbringing and education must be strengthened and consolidated. In cooperation with the organizations of the National Front, particularly the SSM and ROH, and also the Czechoslovak Physical Training Association [CSTV], to work out and implement the comprehensive system of care for children and young people, proceeding from the new statute of the Ministries of Education, Youth, and Physical Training. To create good cadre and material-technical conditions for developing cultural, aesthetic, physical training, paramilitary, and technical activities of children and young people.

To strengthen the position of the Associations of Parents and Friends of Education and to activate them as important helpers in consolidating the uniform educational impact and mutual cooperation of schools and families in intensifying the democracy of the school system and in strengthening the public's participation in schoolwork.

8. In order to improve the training of young people for worker occupations and to enhance the efficiency of this training, and in accordance with the laws on state enterprises and socialist cooperatives, to adopt and

implement the principles for setting up secondary vocational schools and making material-technical and financial provisions for these schools under the conditions of the new economic mechanism. To substantially enhance the care of enterprise managements, socialist self-management agencies, and party and trade union organizations for the moral-political upbringing and practical training of apprentices. To make provisions for stepping up the involvement of working collectives in comprehensively training these young people.

9. To analyze the expediency of closing down schools with only a few classes or incomplete schools and to adopt the necessary rectification measures wherever such schools have been closed without justification.

10. To eliminate unnecessary complications and red tape in admission proceedings for secondary and university-level schools. While consistently adhering to objective criteria, to amend these proceedings according to the principle that only the best, most talented students with an interest in the chosen field should be admitted.

11. To continue establishing first-rate conditions for schools for national minorities and to fully respect the specific features of these. To strive to enable, by means of good and comprehensive training, the pupils and students of all nationalities everywhere to become comprehensively involved in the political, economic, and cultural life of Czechoslovak society.

12. To devote increased care to further consolidating and expanding all-around contacts between schools in Czechoslovakia, particularly secondary and university-level schools, and foreign schools. To develop effective forms of cooperation in the sphere of scientific research, artistic and cultural activities, and training experts. To devote special attention to provisions for the first-rate training of experts from abroad at Czechoslovak schools.

13. To prepare and evaluate in a discussion the proposals on introducing uniform 10-year, secondary general-education polytechnical schools with a purposeful internal differentiation, as well as other proposals on the implementation of compulsory school attendance for primary and secondary schools.

14. To resolve on a priority basis the issue of the school attendance of pupils who lack the prerequisites for successfully completing their compulsory secondary-school education. To provide a sufficient number of apprenticeships and study places suitable for girls.

15. To amend the law on primary and secondary schools, the law on state school administration, and the law on institutions of higher education by 1990.

16. To draw up a program for developing Czechoslovakia's educational and upbringing system in the next millennium by 1995.

III. The Communists working within the school system:

1. To intensify the party's leading role in schools and school institutions and to strengthen the political influence of primary CPCZ organizations and of Communists on the development of vigorous and creative activities of teaching collectives. To encourage teaching staffs to systematically improve their ideological-political, professional, and teaching standards and to use progressive forms and methods of educational and upbringing. For this purpose to improve the impact of political educational and organizational work, to intensify the implementation of the right of party control, and to develop criticism and self-criticism.

2. To increase the personal contribution of every teacher to accomplishing the present tasks of the CPCZ's school policy. To strive to improve everyday educational and upbringing work and not to remain satisfied with average standards for pupils or teachers. To create for this a demanding and creative working atmosphere in all schools. To build up stable teaching collectives on the principles of mutual trust, understanding, cooperation, and assistance.

3. To consolidate the unity of education and upbringing. To increase schools' responsibility for teaching pupils and students to work and study for themselves. To enhance schools' ideological-political upbringing work, to devote greater care to cultivating the correct world outlook and moral, aesthetic, and emotional values in young people, to enhance physical and paramilitary training, and to bring up young people to cherish the values of socialism and to respect their parents and elderly citizens.

4. To modernize the content, forms, and methods of school instruction with the utmost urgency, amending for this purpose the curriculums and syllabuses, adjusting teaching aids, and revising the textbooks for the extremely demanding subjects in terms of content and scope.

5. To provide first-rate vocational training for the pupils of secondary apprentice schools. To particularly intensify their practical skills and craftsmanship, while simultaneously stressing the shaping of their personalities as future members of the worker class, so that they fulfill their social functions.

6. To achieve clear changes in the standard of results achieved by university-level schools. To improve the preparation of students for practical life. To build up institutions of higher education as centers of scientific-technical progress which would expediently apply the results of modern science to tuition and social practices. To make better use of outstanding specialists—whose natural authority is based on many years of practical activities, on knowledge and skills, and on the results achieved in their profession—particularly for teaching special disciplines in university-level schools. To

improve the tuition of Marxism-Leninism in university-level schools, linking it closely with the study of special subjects, with party policy, and with the life of our society. To create scope for the independent decisions of university-level schools and for the democratization of their internal life, and to enhance the authority of academic officials and the role and status of scientific and artistic councils and individual university chairs.

7. In close collaboration with the representatives of culture, of artists unions, and of other organizations, to work out and implement a concept of the further development of our art schools that corresponds to the goals and principles of the CPCZ's policy in the sphere of culture and the arts.

8. In the interests of further developing our educational and upbringing system, to develop scientific research in psychology, sociology, and especially pedagogics. To orient pedagogical theory toward resolving those issues of school practice that are considered most pressing by the teaching staffs, thus helping to improve the quality of our educational process and promoting the further development of our school system. For this purpose to reappraise the network of scientific research and methodological workplaces both in the center and in the regions, and to substantially raise the efficiency of their activities.

9. In view of the new demands on teachers, to evaluate the work of teacher training institutes. To sharply improve the training of future teachers in university-level colleges and to improve their training to become teachers. To place particular emphasis on making the ideological-political and pedagogical-psychological preparation of future teachers more efficient. To work out a concept for institutional training for vocational instructors, tutors, and SSM PO group leaders, and a concept for training teachers in special disciplines and teachers of folk art schools. To create an effective selection and training system for future teachers, and to search for ways to increase boys' interest in studying to become teachers. To see that teachers continue to effectively improve their qualifications throughout their lives, stressing their self-education and the exchange of experience.

10. In view of the current social needs, to identify all gifted pupils and students in time, and to develop their abilities and creative activity on an individual and differentiated basis.

11. To equip schools with modern teaching aids and literature for study, improving for this purpose the activities of the "Komenium" [institution that publishes teaching aids] and of the "Teaching Aids" national enterprises, and particularly the publishing activities of the "State Pedagogical Publishing House" and the "State Publishing House for Technical Literature." To coordinate the activities of these institutions with other publishing houses and publishers of works for children and young people.

12. To establish conditions for the greater involvement of the SSM and SSM PO in the solution of issues that are of immediate concern to pupils and students.

IV. The Communists in social organizations of the National Front and in the communications media, culture, and arts:

1. To improve the efficiency and care of all agencies and organizations rallied within the National Front in establishing material and technical conditions for work with children and young people, so as to make more purposeful use of their leisure time. To develop attractive forms and methods of the study of scientific-technical, ecological, cultural, artistic, sports, paramilitary, and tourist activity, and activities that benefit the general public.

2. To intensify the share of the SSM and SSM PO, the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [ROH], the CSTV, the Union for Cooperation With the Army (SVAZARM), the CSVTS, the Socialist Academy, and other organizations of the National Front in influencing the uniform, coordinated upbringing of the younger generation, the development of pupils' and students' interests, and their energetic participation in social life and in the solution and accomplishment of nationwide tasks.

3. To enhance the influence of SSM agencies and organizations on the general activities of schools and scholastic institutions, and to enrich the content of pioneer and youth union activities in various ways and by various methods. To develop in young people a thirst for knowledge and to strengthen the principles of socialist morality in their behavior and actions. To create in them awareness of their civic responsibilities and a determination to work to the best of their and abilities for the benefit of their fatherland

4. To improve the work of ROH agencies and organizations in establishing conditions for creative teaching activities and for participation in the management of schools and scholastic institutions. To contribute more effectively to the creation of good working conditions for teachers and school staffs, to improve care for their health, recreation, and housing conditions, and to see that they are fairly remunerated.

5. To devote constant and purposeful attention in our mass communications media—the press, radio, television, films—and our cultural, scientific and other institutions to the upbringing of children and young people, and to energetically help shape their moral-political stances and their world outlook. To comprehensively help enhance the social status and authority of teachers, vocational instructors, and tutors. To consolidate society's awareness of the joint responsibility of families,

working collectives, social organizations, and all institutions and facilities for the all-round and harmonious development of the younger generation, for the enhancement of its patriotic and international feelings and of its respect for social values.

6. In publishing activities to see to the purposeful creation in the younger generation of socialist awareness and an active attitude in life. To make sure that the publishing activities consistently proceed from proper respect for the children's and young people's needs and interests and actively influence their involvement in the further development of our socialist society, and that they awaken in the children and young people a lively interest in cultural values and their development.

Leaders Greet Hungarians on National Day

AU0604090189 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Apr 89 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations to Hungary"]

[Text] Prague— Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] Central Committee; Gustav Husak, CSSR president, and Ladislav Adamec, CSSR premier, have sent to Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP]; Bruno Straub, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Miklos Nemeth, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, the following greetings telegram on the national day of the Hungarian People's Republic:

Esteemed comrades, on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of Hungary's liberation by the Soviet Army, we are sending you, the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and the Hungarian people warm comradely greetings and cordial congratulations on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and people, and on our own behalf.

During the entire postwar period our fraternal parties and states have been closely cooperating in the great feat of building the new society. Now we see our goal in ensuring the further development of socialism, in freeing new forces for making fuller use of its potential to comprehensively satisfy society's needs. We follow with great interest the creative search and efforts of the MSZMP and the Hungarian people aimed at the realization of important changes in the national economy and social life, and we wish you full success in this.

History has affirmed that the fraternal relations between the CPCZ and the MSZMP, between the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic, enshrined in the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, fully correspond with the interests of our nations. We are seeking new, effective ways to further strengthen and comprehensively develop them.

The fundamental prerequisites for the implementation of our programmatic goals are the preservation of peace and the elimination of the threat of nuclear war. We are convinced that this can be achieved by asserting new thinking in international relations, as it arises from the peace initiatives of the Warsaw Pact and the individual socialist countries.

On this important day in the life of your country, we wish you and all the people of the Hungarian People's Republic much success in the further building of socialist society.

Party Socioeconomic Experts Confer in Prague

AU0604153489 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Apr 89 p 2

["(z)"-signed report: "Intensification of Economic Integration"]

[Text] Prague—On 3-4 April the heads of the socioeconomic departments of the fraternal parties of the CEMA member states held a conference in Prague. They assessed their parties' approaches to the further intensification of socioeconomic integration and the course to be followed in accomplishing the tasks resulting from the Prague working session of the economic secretaries of the Central Committees of fraternal parties. The deliberations were characterized by a frank exchange of views and a comradely atmosphere.

In the course of the conference its participants were received by Jozef Lenart, member of the Central Committee Presidium and Central Committee secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

CPCZ General Secretary Jakes Visits SRV

For reportage on the Asian visit of Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ], including his meetings with Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Commmunist Party of Vietnam, see the Vietnam section of the 6 April East Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Mittag, Beil Visit Hannover Trade Fair

LD0604112689 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0836 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Excerpts] Hannover (ADN)—This morning Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee, deputy chairman of the State Council, arrived in the capital of Lower Saxony to visit the Hannover trade fair, Industry'89. [passage omitted]

Guenter Mittag and Foreign Trade Minister Gerhard Beil will hold talks with GDR exhibitors. The GDR is represented in 11 branches by 21 combines, 13 foreign trade enterprises, and 4 consulting firms on almost 6,000 square meters of exhibition floor space. Visits are also planned to FRG enterprises such as Salzgitter AG, Friedrich Krupp GmbH, the Volkswagen concern, and Thyssen AG. In addition, there will be meetings with Lower Saxony politicians.

Mittag Makes Press Statement

LD0604124889 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0841 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] Hannover (ADN)—On the occasion of his visit to the Hannover trade fair, Industry'89, Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo, secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee, and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, gave the press the following statement this morning on his arrival in the Lower Saxony city holding the fair:

Trade fairs serve to promote peaceful trade, which unites peoples, and they are places of meeting and political dialogue on topical questions. So I am once again using this opportunity to visit the Hannover trade fair, Industry'89, and I am sure that that I will be able to conduct useful talks. Let the trade fair contribute to strengthening cooperation in economics, science, and technology and to making progress in trade on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. This is beneficial for people in all states involved; it consolidates trust, promotes detente, and contributes to the building of a common European home. In this sense I wish for the trade fair to run well and successfully.

At present there is nothing more important than safeguarding peace and disarmament. In the nuclear age this is the main task of all policies. The GDR is guided by this unswervingly. We assume that the two German states, above all, bear a special responsibility for peace in Europe. Their duty for peace requires committed, active work for disarmament and detente. The GDR was and is prepared to fulfill this duty with all consistency.

It is known that the contribution of the two German states to the agreement for the elimination of intermediate-range weapons was highly regarded internationally. Further disarmament steps now have to follow this significant entry into disarmament. Now it is necessary to work energetically for the reduction of strategic offensive weapons, a worldwide ban on chemical weapons, and the drastic reduction of arms in the conventional sphere. Let us jointly do everything in order to make the improvement in international relations irreversible.

We have always regarded relations between the GDR and FRG in the context of their basic significance for pan-European relations and a successful course of the CSCE process in the sense of securing peace. Today we are doing this all the more. Fresh impetus was given to these relations by the official visit to the FRG in September 1987 by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. Since then considerable progress has been achieved in many areas.

The GDR once again announces its firm intention to implement the agreements in the joint communique. There can be further progress in relations between the two German states if they let themselves be guided by the spirit and letter of the treaties, by reason and realism, mutual respect and goodwill; if the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, and noninterference are adhered to; if a sense of perspective prevails, and if mutual interests are respected. However, experience shows that all types of attempts to interfere in the GDR's internal affairs only damage the continuity of the development of relations.

Erich Honecker only recently stressed once more at the Leipzig fair that the GDR places great importance on relations with the FRG. Trade, economic, scientific, and technical relations formed and continue to form a stabilizing element in these relations on warm as well as cold days. We are in favor of these cold days disappearing.

The contracts concluded at the Leipzig fair as well as numerous negotiations on new projects for and forms of cooperation between combines in the GDR and enterprises in the FRG make clear the good possibilities for the further extension of mutually advantageous trade and economic relations in the spirit of the joint communique. The GDR's participation in the Hannover trade fair, Industry'89, also serves this concern. The 13 foreign trade enterprises representing 21 combines and the services offered by 4 consulting and marketing firms will—I am sure—give visitors to the fair a clear picture of our dynamically and continuously developing national economy's ability to perform.

In the 40th year of its existence, the GDR is appearing at this trade fair with an attractive range of exports, characterized by the most modern technologies and the latest scientific and technical developments. Microelectronics, including comprehensive software, determine the high level of numerous products of our state industries. Let anyone convince himself of the range of services and supplies from the GDR, which has increased qualitatively and quantitatively. We are certain that favorable conditions thus exist for the extension of mutually advantageous trade and economic relations.

Mittag Meets Journalists

LD0604174989 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1518 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Excerpts] Hannover (ADN)—During his visit to the Hannover Trade Fair, Guenter Mittag answered questions from representatives of the press, radio, and television. Responding to a question from AP on whether the most recent cooling-off on the political level could damage the economic exchange between the GDR and the FRG, Guenter Mittag said: "I believe that would be a great pity, not only for relations betwen the GDR and FRG, but also from the standpoint of international relations. It would contradict any sort of realism. I think that it is viewed in this way internationally as well." [passage omitted]

A reporter asked Guenter Mittag what he desired most for the further development of inter-German relations. He answered: "That what was agreed on in the joint communique during Erich Honecker's official visit to Bonn to be realized point by point. Much has already been done."

Another journalist asked where the greatest opportunites for future economic and trade relations between the two German states lay. "I see the greatest chances for cooperation between enterprises in the FRG and combines and enterprises of the GDR," Guenter Mittag stated. In the sphere of machine tools there has already been evidence of what is possible if mutual advantage is respected—relations which last even if the atmosphere is not so good. "We are for the atmosphere always remaining good in the interests of overall development."

In response to an inquiry on possible cooperation with the federal state of Lower Saxony in environmental protection, Guenter Mittag stated that environmental protection is of great importance. For this reason a series of agreements for cooperation have been made in this area.

This topic was mentioned again after the visit to the Krupp stand, with a question on whether Guenter Mittag would raise in his talks in the FRG the causes of the mine collapse in the Werra district, where blame is still being assigned to the GDR. "I will of course mention these questions. This mine collapse needs a thorough analysis." The GDR stopped mining caustic potash in 1968 in the interests of safety. These questions have been on the agenda since then. It is of the greatest importance that measures are set out jointly so that no further damage arises. "The halting of mining by the FRG is a cardinal question for us," Guenter Mittag stressed. It is of concern for the people who work and live there. He pointed out that a massive lake of 200 million cubic meters of caustic potash had collected on the sovereign territory of the GDR. There must be talks about this in all seriousness and awareness of responsibility, and new proposals and measures must be worked out.

A representative from a mass-circulation FRG newspaper raised the topic of the "order to shoot." "As far as I know, there has been no disarmament on the side of the federal border protection," she was informed. "Perhaps the defense ministers of both states will sit down together in order to talk about what can be done." [passage omitted]

Guenter Mittag was asked what current possibilities he sees for the expansion of trade and economic relations between the two German states. The possibilities are relatively large and manysided, he answered. An important focus is certainly the finding of further fields for cooperation. This is an extraodinarily practicable path, to the advantage of GDR and FRG enterprises.

In conclusion, Guenter Mittag was asked to comment on the assessment by leading representatives of FRG enterprises on the GDR position that trade and economic relations were and are a stabilizing element in overall relations between the GDR and the FRG, on hot and cold days, and that the cold days should disappear. "There is agreement on this question. We are agreed that what has been achieved is good, and that still more can and will be done in this spirit." [passage omitted]

Delegation Leaves for Bonn

LD0604172289 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1247 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Excerpts] Hannover (ADN)—Talks which Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED [Socialist Unity Party] Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, held today at the Hannover Trade Fair, Industry'89, served the further extension of mutually advantageous trade and economic relations between the GDR and the FRG. During meetings with the Lower Saxon ministers for finance, Brigit Breuel, and for the economy, Walter Hirche, as well as representatives of the Salzgitter, Friedrich Krupp, Volkswagen, and Tlyssen companies, Guenter Mittag underlined the great significance of trade and economic relations as a stabilizing element in relations between the two German states for detente and peace.

Guenter Mittag, accompanied by GDR Minister for Foreign Trade Dr Gerhard Beil, was welcomed this morning at Hannover's Langenhagen Airport by the state secretary at the Economics Ministry, Dr Frank Wien, on behalf of Lower Saxony's minister-president, Dr Ernst Albrecht, and the state government of Lower Saxony.

Governmental Director Dr Wolfgang Vogel-Claussen also welcomed Guenter Mittag on behalf of Federal Economic Minister Dr Helmut Haussmann. Also present was the head of the GDR Permanent Mission to the FRG, Ambassador Horst Neubauer. [passage omitted] Guenter Mittag and Gerhard Beil later met the Lower Saxon Ministers Birgit Breuel and Walter Hirche, member of the FDP [Free Democratic Party] Presidium.

Minister Hirche expressed his pleasure at Guenter Mittag's renewed attendance at the Hannover trade fair. He regarded this as a significant sign of the GDR's will to continue to extend economic and trading relations with the FRG, and with the federal state of Lower Saxony in particular. The interlocutors gave a positive assessment of the results achieved since Erich Honecker's official visit to Bonn. There was agreement on stressing the great joint responsibility of both German states for the progress of the process of detente, and in noting that further progress is possible on the basis of the joint communique. They spoke in favor of both sides committedly fulfilling the agreements made.

Ministers Breuel and Hirche stressed Lower Saxony's great interest, particularly that of its medium-sized firms, in good economic relations with the GDR. His visit to the Leipzig Spring Fair had confirmed this, Minister Hirche said. Lower Saxony's participation with two joint stands had proven to be correct and successful.

In the course of the talks, projects for future cooperation were discussed. Guenter Mittag stressed the basic readiness of the GDR to cooperate both with large- and medium-scale enterprises from the FRG if this took place on the basis of equality and mutual advantage.

Guenter Mittag also met with Herbert Schmalstieg, chairman of the board of the German trade fair and exhibition and city mayor.

In the afternoon, Guenter Mittag and his entourage left for Bonn. At the Koeln-Bonn airport, the GDR delegation was welcomed by Dr Otto Schlecht, state secretary in the Federal Economics Ministry.

Mittag Confers With Lafontaine

LD0604192189 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1649 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] Bonn (ADN)—This afternoon in Bonn Geunter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, conducted extensive talks with Oskar Lafontaine, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] and premier of Saarland; Horst Ehmke, SPD deputy parliamentary group chairman; and SPD Treasurer Hans-Ulrich Klose.

The politicians agreed that considerable results have been achieved in recent times in the most important of all issues—the securing of peace. At the same time they stressed that even greater efforts are needed in order to make the process of detente and disarmament irreversible and lasting. The partners in the talks underlined the great responsibility which both German states have, proceeding from the Basic Treaty and the determinations in the joint communique on Erich Honecker's official visit to the FRG.

Guenter Mittag and the leading SPD figures praised the advances in relations between the two German states achieved as a result of the official visit in September 1987 to the FRG of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

The politicians spoke in support of constructive cooperation in shaping good-neighborly relations. This cooperation is in the interests of the people in both German states and serves detente in Europe and the securing of peace.

Guenter Mittag affirmed the GDR's steadfast will to fulfill concluded contracts point by point. At the same time he stressed the cooperation between the SED and the SPD, which has provided rich results. The comprehensive [words indistinct] connection, Guenter Mittag gave information on the GDR's peace and disarmament initiatives.

For his part Oskar Lafontaine pointed out that the SPD would also make its contribution to dismantling the military threat in Europe and the achievement of a mutual security partnership. It is the aim of the SPD, [words indistinct] with a modernization European home cooperate. In order that war should never again emanate from German soil, cooperation between the GDR and the FRG should be continued in a consciously responsible way.

Referring to his talk with Erich Honecker in August 1988 in Berlin, Oskar Lafontaine expressed his satisfaction on the advance achieved since then in relations between the GDR and the Saarland. Guenter Mittag gave the assurance that the GDR is ready to constructively continue along the adopted path and to mutual advantage. The partners in the talks also discussed a series of further specific possibilities.

Deputy Defense Minister on Disarmament, Security

AU3003153689 East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 28 Mar 89 pp 1-2

[Article by Lieutenant General Manfred Graetz, GDR deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Rear Services Main Administration: "Disarmament and Security"]

[Text] The two terms disarmament and security, which comprise an entire package of initiatives—even a concept that has been raised to state policy—have long been known to us, the citizens of the GDR and, of course, to citizens in uniform. After all, the ideal of socialism was and is a world without weapons.

In accordance with this historically based experience, over the past few weeks the Soviet Union and the states joined to it in the Warsaw Pact defense alliance have again submitted unilateral disarmament initiatives in steady continuation of their peace policy. Regardless of the fact that the dimensions and time limits of the verifiable implementation of these proposals are unprecedented, the unilateral moves forward prove that socialist disarmament unites word and deed.

Today it is necessary to profoundly restructure conventional armed forces and armaments in Europe; it is necessary to increasingly restrict them to exclusively defensive tasks, and, finally, to make NATO and the Warsaw Pact structurally incapable of attack.

This goal is served by the above-mentioned, unilateral moves forward by the socialist states in December 1988 and January 1989, and the Vienna talks about conventional disarmament are also moving in this direction. The representatives of the socialist community will do everything to get one step closer to this goal.

While strictly preserving the military balance of power at an ever lower level, measures are necessary to achieve an incapability of attack by both sides. Therefore, this is in line with a new, up-to-date approach to the implementation of military doctrine, whereby the previously dominant principle of preventing war through military means is being put aside more and more in deference to the principle of preventing war through political means. Fully in this spirit, we have always understood and implemented disarmament steps, and we are following the iron principle that war must never again emanate from German soil, but only peace.

However, as reasonable and realistic as this way of thinking and acting is, and as little fertile soil can be found for the lie of the "threat from the East" today, so the opponents of any disarmament are tenaciously intensifying their activities, and this course is nurtured—as Erich Honecker explained at the seventh Central Committee session of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED]—"by those circles that gain profits from the arms buildup and who do not like the borders that emerged as a result of World War II and the postwar development in Europe."

Against better knowledge and contrary to the worldwide positive effects of disarmament initiatives that have already been implemented, such as the INF Treaty, they want to stop if possible the incipient process of disarmament and confidence-building, or at least delay it; they want to compensate, modernize and push forward the process of arms buildup. These clear tones, such as the adherence to the strategy of "nuclear deterrence," which has been proved to be everything else but a defensive concept, are followed by the utilization of all results of the scientific-technological revolution achieved to date with the goal of producing weapons of an entirely new quality, which, furthermore, yield even higher profits.

In view of these realities and keeping in mind that the extent of our defense efforts does not depend on wishful thinking but on the degree of the potential threat, it is our most important concern to responsibly fulfill the class assignment of the 11th SED Congress as participants in shaping the policy of the SED, which is aimed at the welfare of the people and the safeguarding of peace.

We must never forget: The threat to peace caused by the most reactionary forces of imperialism has not yet been eliminated. There are still no guarantees of the irreversibility of the initiated positive developments in the world. As long as there are forces that would prefer to eliminate socialism as a social system as quickly as possible and even publicly say so, vigilance and appropriate readiness for defense are necessary. We stand to this, knowing that the socialist way is the only way to solve the basic problem of our time—the preservation of peace and thus of mankind's existence.

Herrmann Receives TASS, MTI, CTK Officials

LD2903195489 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1605 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Representatives of three socialist news agencies, invited by ADN to the GDR for discussions, were received in Berlin today by Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, for talks.

In the meeting with the director general of TASS, Leonid Kravchenko; the director general of CTK, Otto Cmolik; and the representative of MTI Director General Sandor Burjan, Joachim Herrmann reported on the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress regarding GDR domestic and foreign policy. The discussion stressed the role of the mass media, including the news agencies, in the further strengthening of socialism and the work for peace and disarmament. The necessity of deepening the exchange of information and experience was stressed. Director General of ADN Guenter Poetschke was also present.

Scientific Agreement Signed With Iraq

LD0604180489 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1609 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] Baghdad (ADN)—A program for cooperation was signed in Baghdad today between the GDR Academy of Sciences and the Iraqi Scientific Research Council for 1989-91. This provides for continued cooperation between the two institutions in various spheres of science, including petrochemistry, biotechnology, electronics, and astrophysics. An exchange of scientists was also agreed on.

Ethiopian Official Visits, Discusses Ties
AU0704093689 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Apr 89 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)— Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, received Fasika Sidelil, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, on Wednesday [5 April] in Berlin for an exchange of opinions on questions of interest to both sides, namely the further development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries. The high level of relations in these fields was praised.

W. Berlin Mayor Receives Youth Delegation
AU0604094789 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Apr 89 p 2

[Text] West Berlin (ADN)—On Tuesday [4 April], West Berlin Mayor Walter Momper received for talks in the Berlin Schoeneberg City Hall a group of Free German Youth [FDJ] members from Karl-Marz-Stadt Bezirk, who are currently visiting West Berlin in the framework of a tourist trip for young people. Walter Momper has welcomed this youth exchange between West Berlin and the GDR. He said he hopes such exchanges of thoughts and experiences will continue to develop. The young people from the GDR wished Walter Momper much success in his office. The FDJ group was invited by the Young Socialists of West Berlin.

Honecker, Stoph Greet Hungary on National Day
AU0504125989 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Apr 89 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ND)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, conveyed the following telegram to Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP]; Bruno Ferenc Straub, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Miklos Nemeth, chairman of the Hungarian People's Republic's Council of Ministers:

Dear Comrades:

On the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the liberation of the Hungarian people from fascism by the glorious Soviet Army, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR, we would like to convey our cordial greetings and wishes to you, the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, the Council of Ministers, and the Hungarian fraternal people.

Under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist party, over the more than 4 decades the Hungarian people have marked significant feats and successes in constructing socialist society. In alliance with the other socialist countries, the Hungarian People's Republic has made an active contribution to the consolidation of peace, disarmament, arms limitation, and the strengthening of international security.

We can note with satisfaction that stable and fraternal relations and fruitful cooperation between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic have been established for the well-being and benefit of our two states and peoples. The basis for this has been the well-tested and trustful cooperation between the SED and the MSZMP.

We wholeheartedly wish the Hungarian working people success in the further construction of socialism and you, dear comrades, creative strength and well-being.

Erich Honecker,
general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council;

Willi Stoph,
chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

Honecker Greets PDRY Leader on Birthday
AU0604085389 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Apr 89 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, conveyed cordial congratulations to Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], on his 50th birthday. In his message, Honecker praises the great merit of al-'Attas in the struggle for national independence and in the progressive restructuring in the PDRY. He notes with satisfaction that the active work of the PDRY head of state toward peace, detente, and understanding between peoples has helped to further strengthen the historically developed and friendly ties between the two states and peoples.

Soviet Troop Withdrawal To Begin 25 April

LD0604171689 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] The Council of Ministers met today. Gabor Bankuti reports:

[Bankuti] The president of the Presidential Council, the Council of Ministers, at least 50 deputies of the National Assembly, or 50,000 citizens who are eligible to vote may request the holding of a popular referendum, according to the draft law. The holding of a popular referendum is compulsory for the adoption of a new constitution, for a substantial amendment to the Constitution, or if it is requested in writing by 100,000 or 150,000 citizens who are eligible to vote. The two figures refer to two different versions.

Social security will be a self-government organ with state guarantees and parliamentary supervision.

The bodies of the five persons executed in the Imre Nagy trial have been found and will be publicly reburied on 16 June. Another 30 persons have asked that their executed relatives be exhumed. This, too, will take place. The families have been requested to be patient.

The previously announced Soviet troop withdrawal will begin on 25 April and will conclude at the end of June. So much for the brief introduction of today's Council of Ministers session and the international news conference following it.

Romanian Official Summoned to Foreign Ministry

LD0604170689 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] A competent official from the Romanian Embassy has been summoned to the Foreign Ministry in Budapest, where a protest has been lodged over staff members of Hungarian television's foreign political editorial staff having been declared persona non grata in Romania. The Hungarian Foreign Ministry protest emphasizes that the measure, which is virtually unprecedented in the practice of the socialist countries, burdens Hungarian-Romanian relations with further tension. Romania, by not having allowed Hungarian television's film crew to transit through the country, has again violated the Hungarian-Romanian interstate agreement and is acting contrary to internationally accepted norms.

MSZMP Politburo Holds Session 5 April

LD0504220189 Budapest MTI in English 2043 GMT 5 Apr 89

[Text] Budapest, April 5 (MTI)—The Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [MSZMP; HSWP] met in session on Wednesday, April 5 in Budapest. The body heard a report on the renewal of the distribution policy. The draft starts from the fact that work will continue to be the determining element of acquiring incomes. However, capital incomes will also be acknowledged in accordance with a mixed economy. The establishment of a market economy is accompanied by the greater differentiation of incomes and of goods than before. Alongside the enforcement of market effects, the distribution system should be streamlined in a way that the social security of citizens is strengthened.

The renewing distribution policy reckons with the fact that basic supplies will continue to be free of charge, while supplementary services will be available upon payment. The central regulation of wages will be replaced by the economic and self-regulating system of waging, the right to work will continue to be a fundamental socio-political demand.

The body stated that the unsolved problems of health care, and particularly of social welfare policy, had become political issues by today. Committees of experts commissioned by the Ministry of Health and Social Security have worked out related proposals under the title 'seeking the road and social security'. The debate material on the socio-political conceptions of the transition period has also been completed.

The political committee is pressing for a programme that renews the health and social welfare security of people to be realized in Hungary, together with technical development. At all costs, wide strata should not be allowed to fall behind irredemably or to be left out of the development of Hungarian society on a European scale.

The Political Committee agrees that the conceptions be submitted to the Central Committee in the first half of the year, following debate about these by professional and interest representation forums.

The Political Committee discussed the lessons from the HSWP's church policy, and took a position on the tasks of renewing this.

Amidst the changed social and political conditions, the party wishes to establish cooperation of new substance with the independent churches. The aim of the HSWP is to create extensive cooperation with believers. It is important that this continue to be a stabilizing factor for Hungarian society.

The Political Committee initiates that a law be framed on the freedom of conscience and of religion.

The president of the National Council of Hungarian Women informed the body about the situation of women and the women's movement.

The Political Committee holds it necessary to re-examine the resolution of the Central Committee dealing with the political, economic, and social situation of women at its session of February 18-19, 1970. It supports the summoning of a national conference of women.

The Political Committee also decided on personnel issues falling under its authority.

Following the session of the Political Committee, Laszlo Major, HSWP spokesman, Imre Kovacs, head of the Economic Policy Department of the HSWP Central Cofmmittee, and Barna Sarkadi Nagy, vice-president of the State Office for Church Affairs, elaborated the themes discussed at the session at a press conference.

Mr Kovacs stressed that the reformulation of the distribution policy is mainly justified by the fact that the role of the state in the primary distribution of incomes changes amidst the circumstances of a market economy: so much so that this system should not be called distribution policy in the future, as the primary distribution of incomes takes place on the market. In future, the state can influence the incomes of the population through taxation and social welfare policy. In the transition period until the creation of a market economy, there will most probably be strata that are placed in a difficult situation through no fault of their own, and the state will have to see to their care.

The Political Committee reconfirmed that the work aimed at renewing the distribution policy, and the social welfare policy and health care should be accelerated. The ideas should be outlined by the second half of this year, so that they can be incorporated into the HSWP's election manifesto.

Mr Kovacs also discussed updating the pension system. In his view, a more flexible solution than the current one, in the pipeline for some time, cannot be introduced from January 1, 1990. He referred to the fact that social insurance operates as a separate fund today, as regards form. The aim is for it to carry out actual management in the future if need be, for it to maintain tenement buildings, and to invest its money in ventures that result in the greatest possible income in the shortest possible time.

Mr Sarkadi Nagy said that apart from a few exeptions, the practice of prior state permission for filling church functions will be discontinued. It will become possible to reorganize the religious orders dissolved in 1951. An important basic principle of the law on churches under preparation is to declare the equality of the churches and the denominations. The relation towards the denominations to be set up in the future will undergo change also in that the issue will be exclusively a state recognition of these, rather than permission. A condition of this will be that the denomination accept the Constitution. Recognition will take place with court registration, similarly to the unions.

The vice-president of the State Office for Church Affairs also discussed the demand heard on March 15, which called for the elimination of the State Office for Church Affairs. In his view, the activity of the churches is expanding in view of greater independence and autonomy. This shall determine the tasks for the fulfilment of which the government will set up a suitable institution. The future name of this institution is of secondary importance only.

In answer to a question Mr Major said that there are various ideas for the HSWP to renew its relation to the mass of believers, that it should find an ally in them, and that the earlier strict restrictions valid for party members should also be eased. No decision has been made as yet on whether world outlook or political identification will be the fundamental criterion of party membership in the future.

Mr Major also said that the historical sub-committee led by Minister of State Imre Pozsgay can be of assistance to the state organs in researching documents which, on examination, can ease the re-examination of show-trials against the churches.

Mr Major said that the visit of the HSWP general secretary to Sub-Carpathia was not on the agenda of the session of the Political Committee.

Grosz Speaks on World War II Liberation

*LD0304212589 Budapest MTI in English
1624 GMT 3 Apr 89*

[Text] Budapest, April 3 (MTI)—It cannot be questioned that Hungary had been really liberated in 1945, said Karoly Grosz, HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] general secretary, in his speech delivered at the inauguration ceremony of Zahony, a new town on the Hungarian-Soviet border, on Monday [3 April]. He added that the country had got rid of the shackles of fascism and the paralysing vestiges of the feudal-capitalist Hungary. On this score, Mr Grosz said, we should also remember March 19, 1944, the day of national tragedy and shame, since the Hitlerite occupation of Hungary made it practically impossible to break with fascism, and prolonged senseless destruction and suffering by a period of over a year that claimed the lives of tens of thousands of Hungarian soldiers, and our Jewish and Gypsy compatriots.

We have to make it clear, since no one will do it instead of us, that with the immediate preliminaries forgotten in a big way, only the Hungarian people was set on the defendants' bench, as Hitler's last satellite, although there had been collaborating governments in all countries occupied by the German fascists, and not only Hungarian soldiers had to wage war against the Soviet Union for that reason. According to this distorted standard, all the other peoples could be victims, but only we could be criminals. The Hungarian people refuses to accept this unjust sentence.

The liberation of Hungary released unprecedented energies, and the liberated people was capable of incredible achievements, recalled Mr Grosz the post-war period. The Hungarian people succeeded in solving tasks of historic importance, but, due to the crimes and errors of its leaders and, now we know it already, as a consequence of the servile imitation of an incorrect model, it missed great opportunities as well.

The HSWP general secretary emphasized that dissociation from the incorrect practice of the past one and a half decades was an indispensable condition of sweeping and profound changes. Our party has been gravely compromised by the prevalence of mediocrity, the decreasing respect of achievements, the devaluation of white-collar work, the spread of political subjectivism, and the slackening moral standards of some leaders, he said. If we do not get rid of the burdens, we will fail to make our objectives unambiguous and attractive although they were clearly declared in our manifesto entitled 'For an Upswing, Democracy, and Socialism', which considered the experience gained since the party conference last May as well.

As a consequence of the aggravating economic and political situation, the hostile forces were emerging more overtly, Mr Grosz said. They no longer shrink back from launching overt attacks on power, and make it increasingly clear that they wish to eliminate socialism as a system. As usual in such cases, it cannot be excluded either that some endeavours within the party coincide unintentionally with the ambitions of the anti-socialist forces. Therefore there is some loss of orientation in the party's rank-and-file, the forces of the party movement, which seek for a way out from the crisis. This cannot be maintained in the long term. The party members, from the highest leadership to the rank-and-file, supported by the non-party people who want order, tranquility and creative human life, should undertake the struggle against these views.

From the phenomena giving cause to anxiety and counter moves, I would call attention to the spread of racism and nationalism, Mr Grosz said. Racism appears first of all in the form of anti-Semitism and anti-Gypsy sentiments. It has been shown by plenty of historical examples in this country that nationalism is particularly suitable for whipping up base emotions and sentiments. It is our common duty to take a stand against that, even if we know that those who take a stand against nationalism today are quickly accused of betraying the cause of the Hungarian people.

Mr Grosz mentioned as an example of correct policy towards the national minorities that in the recent brief period particularly important measures had been taken to improve the situation of the Hungarian people living in Subcarpathia. He emphasized: The leaders of the Soviet fraternal party did not regard our statements expressing our interest towards the Hungarians living beyond our borders as an artifical whipping up of nationalism in Hungary. I think Hungarian-Soviet border trade is developing in an exemplary way, and the free contacts between our peoples and the visits to one another enrich us in the noblest sense of the word, Mr Grosz said.

As compared to the previous years, the Hungarian minority has been granted better opportunities for fostering its cultural traditions, and preserving its character and values. I am convinced that this is a shared interest of the other national communities living in this region of the Soviet Union, he said. This is all the more reassuring for us, Hungarians, because important chapters of the history of our country were written in this region and what was created here in the course of centuries was an inalienable part of our culture, HSWP General Secretary Karoly Grosz said in his speech in Zahony.

Antiterrorist Unit Not Deployed in Hijacking

AU0504142989

[Editorial Report] Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech on 31 March carries on page 1 an interview with Hungarian Consul in Prague Lajos Taba, headlined "Those Two Were the Ones Who Were Most Afraid!", by MLADA FRONTA staff correspondent Lubos Tesar, in Prague. The date of the interview is not given.

The interview concerns the hijacking in Prague of a Hungarian airliner to Frankfurt-am-Main by two Slovak juveniles on 29 March, during which Taba acted as an interpreter and go-between.

When asked by Tesar whether "a different solution other than meeting" the hijackers' "demands was considered," Taba replies "Yes, but on principle we refused to agree to the intervention of an antiterrorist unit. According to information [then] available, the hijackers were armed with a primed grenade; and we did not want to take any risks." Later, in another part of the interview, Taba notes that the grenade was actually a wooden fake.

As to the question of whether he thinks there is an effective way to prevent similar actions, Taba replies: "Yes, I think so, if all states in similar conditions, regardless of the mutual relations prevailing at that time, would act as did Israel not so long ago, when it immediately returned the hijackers to the USSR."

* Szuros on Foreign Policy, Bridge-Building Role

25000154b Budapest MARCZIUS TIZENOTODIKE in Hungarian 15 Mar 89 p 2

[Article by Matyas Szuros, MSZMP Central Committee secretary and newly elected president of the National Assembly: "Colors of the Hungary Picture; Opening Up to the World"]

[Text] By the mid-1980's a markedly Hungarian foreign policy had evolved which was in harmony with the characteristics, needs, and requirements of our internal reform process. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that our foreign policy efforts are now synchronized with the most important, forward-looking international processes of our times; they are an integral part and promoter of those processes. Mindful of our peculiarities and particular circumstances, our foreign policy proceeds from the basic assumption that as a country advancing along the course of socialist renewal Hungary is a sovereign member of the political and military alliance system of the socialist countries, and of their system of international economic cooperation. The primary task of our foreign policy is to firmly represent and assert our national interests in a manner that does not infringe upon the just and real national interests of other countries.

With Increased Freedom of Movement

Beyond the effects of objective factors, what has helped the process evolve in this direction has been the fact that during the 1st half of the 1980's, we ourselves had clearly recognized that given the present condition of the world, with the focus on considerations and requirements affecting all mankind—including the prevention of nuclear war, the protection of the natural environment, and the assertion of universal human rights and basic freedoms—the nations of the world had become more interdependent, and that therefore our country's situation and national interests also dictated that we put an end to our foreign policy's relative one-sidedness, and pay equal attention to developing our ties with the countries of both the East and the West. At the same time, given our geostrategic position, our policies have continued to retain as their cornerstone our improving and strengthening friendship and good neighborly ties with the Soviet Union, and the broad bilateral cooperation which we have enjoyed on the basis of equality and mutual advantages.

As a result of our conscious efforts in the area of promoting international cooperation, our foreign policy ratios today are well balanced and are in harmony with our internal needs. In the 1970's, we had settled our relations with the superpowers and other leading countries. One of our unprecedented positive external accomplishments, as we look at our history, has been the fact that we are simultaneously maintaining mutually advantageous relations with the Soviet Union, the United States, and China, as well as with the key states of Western Europe. Similarly important has been our ability to foster fruitful cooperation with the great majority of our neighbors.

One of the firm goals of Hungarian foreign policy is to take advantage of its increased freedom of movement, and to expand opportunities for action resulting from the democratization of international relations, including those within our own alliance system. Within the framework of this new foreign policy strategy, the Soviet Union not only accepts the sovereignty of the smaller socialist countries, and their efforts to strengthen their international ties, but expressly encourages them to take independent initiatives and play new roles. Through our initiatives we have been working to influence our allies to adopt positions that are in accordance with our interests on such issues as arms control, disarmament and European cooperation. Taking advantage of the opportunities offered by the Helsinki process, our foreign policy has produced proposals transcending the borders of social and alliance systems that have contributed to the narrowing of differences between the blocs of divided Europe, and to the strengthening of East-West cooperation.

Hungary's geographic situation, its particular historical and economic circumstances and political aims all tie it to Europe. The basic focus of our foreign policy should be to help, as effectively as possible, to reduce tensions, to strengthen the mutual trust which is an essential element of security, and to promote all-European cooperation by taking advantage of the opportunities available to us as a result of our peculiarities and unique characteristics. The development of our nation's fate has always been closely connected with the changes affecting the continent, hence as we define our future goals we must also keep in mind the objective Europe-centered character of our country. Giving this question careful long-term thought is particularly timely in view of the EC's attempts aimed at creating a uniform internal market. For this may have fundamentally new implications for European cooperation as a whole. Only by quickly, comprehensively, and effectively adjusting to the requirements of the integration process will we be able to preserve our present role as an equal partner, and to prevent the value of that role from deteriorating. Therefore, we consider it to be one of our essential tasks to join—without abandoning our CEMA membership—the West European economic integration, to develop appropriate ties with it, and thus to assume the role of a bridge in the shaping of all-European cooperation. Without this our chances of staying on our feet, effecting modernization and keeping pace with the developed countries of the region would become extremely limited, which would mean losing more ground and being forced to the fringes more quickly even in our traditional markets.

Our Chance: To Serve as a Bridge

Being small, exposed, and dependent on the world economic division of labor, and therefore also very vulnerable, clearly suggests that we have a vested interest in maintaining peaceful and stable international relations. It is primarily by adopting a sensitive approach to problems, making forward-looking proposals and taking independent initiatives that Hungary can best promote the creation of such relations. Our unique geographical position offers an important opportunity for us to improve our relations with all of the countries of Europe. Hungarian foreign policy espouses and supports all suprabloc central European cooperation efforts that are based on historical traditions and mutual interests, and are aimed at strengthening multifaceted relations among the counties, provinces, cities and other settlements located in the border regions of individual countries. One promising form of such a relationship is the Alps-Adriatic cooperative.

The experiences of the follow-up meetings and expert conferences of the European security and cooperation process clearly indicate that today the future of all-European cooperation is becoming increasingly closely connected with the results attained in the area of security. As a result of the efforts of the recently concluded Vienna follow-up conference, the issue of disarmament has been successfully incorporated into the framework of the Helsinki process. As a result new possibilities have opened up for expanding the scope of trust and security building measures, and for beginning new negotiations among the 23 member states of the two military blocs toward the reduction of conventional forces in Europe.

It is important to note that the focus of interest at the Vienna follow-up conference was human rights, the fostering of direct contacts among peoples, humanitarian issues and the mutual exchange of cultural and scientific values and information. Our country attaches great importance to the further strengthening of this tendency as it is likely to promote the continued democratization of the system of European relations, deepen mutual trust, and generally improve the atmosphere.

Our Most Profoundly National Task

One of the essential components of human rights, normal interstate relations and democracy is the unconditional recognition and protection of the rights of nationalities, religious sects and ethnic minorities living in the territories of the states of our continent. For the only way for these minorities to become a connecting rather than a dividing factor between peoples and countries is if their status is recognized and guaranteed as a human right. What this requires is that the states affected not only tolerate their nationalities, but in the interest of adding to the intellectual and material wealth of humanity also help them assert their individual and collective rights, meet their unique needs and realize their cultural goals. The consultative and verification system adopted at the Vienna conference was so significant in scope and so unprecedented in terms of its human dimensions, that it even set new requirements for the internal legal systems and practices of the individual countries to comply with. This matter is of particular importance to our country as Hungarians living beyond our borders constitute Europe's largest national minority. Monitoring their fate and conditions, and providing them with assistance will continue to be one of our most profoundly important national tasks. We consider ethnic Hungarians living beyond our borders to be integral parts of our national intellectual resource.

The international reputation and respect given to Hungarian foreign policy today is based on its realism, predictability and forward-looking initiatives. The generally favorable view which international public opinion has formed about our country has been shaped by our contributions to the renewal of socialism and by the accomplishments of our reform policies. In the future, our foreign policy must assume a greater share in helping to resolve our domestic economic problems. It will do this, first of all, by seeking out and passing on the experiences of, and practical solutions employed by, countries that are ahead of us in terms of world economic adjustment and modernization. Equally importantly, we must continue to shape the Hungary picture held by international public opinion. Our deteriorating economic results, serious balance problems, and the contradictions and tensions of our domestic social development have begun to intensify our partners' concerns about our ability to act and to stay on our own feet. In the interest, therefore, of preserving and strengthening their faith in our country we must make it unequivocally clear that we are aware of our economic and social problems, that we can manage them, and that in order to resolve them we intend to firmly and consistently proceed with and realize the goals of our reform policies.

By openly and firmly promoting our country's national interests, and by opening up even further, Hungarian foreign policy can help establish the conditions of national unity, and by reinforcing our sense of affinity it can contribute to the forging of a social compromise that will enable us to preserve our stability.

* Gyula Horn Discusses European Relations

25000154d Budapest MARCZIUS TIZENOTODIKE in Hungarian 15 Mar 89 p 5

[Article by Gyula Horn, state secretary at the Foreign Ministry, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, and first secretary of the Central Committee's International Legal and Public Administration Policy Committee: "Your Wary Eyes on Europe Be Cast"]

[Text] Motto: "The sins of others no longer suit us, and we have outgrown our own, we have recovered from the godless myth; our aim is not to redeem or humiliate, but to understand and preserve our world." (Laszlo Benjamin)

The nation is in the midst of a search for the truth. It is facing up to its recent past, so that by exploring the causes of certain events it can provide an answer to the decisive questions of its future. For us these answers represent a choice between catching up with the civilized countries, or becoming irremediably banished to the periphery of world developments.

The existence of Hungarians is a deeply imbedded fact of European history, our statehood and the development of our civilization are inseparably tied to this continent. As it is evident from the events of the past 11 centuries, sudden halts in our nation's development were always connected with erosions in its European identity. One of the unique characteristics of the 1848 freedom fight was that instead of continuing to take an indirect view of the outside world as it had been done in the past, the nation's progressive forces integrated their aims with the European processes.

The Condition: A Multiparty System

What essentially caused the crisis facing today's Hungary was the fact that at the turn of the 1940's, it broke with the democratic traditions of European civilization, adopting in its stead an anachronistic Byzantine-like style and practice. The policies of the Stalinist model of inward orientation and self-limitation caused immeasurable damage, and removed the country from the vanguard of world development. For us, therefore, there can be no other way out than by taking into account the traditions and demands of European existence, to find and adopt a policy that reflects the many centuries old universal values of democracy. The viability and productive ability of a society are measured not on the basis of stated goals but of actual deeds. The hallmark of European democracies is also their commitment to the enrichment of values that stem from the assertion of pluralistic interests. Neither in the thousand-year history of the continent nor in its present political configuration can we find a single instance in which political power, expropriated and monopolized by a single party, ensured undisturbed social progress and the broadest possible expression of human interests and values.

Doomed to failure are all policies that stand in the way of alternative thinking or stifle pluralistic manifestations of compromise and decision making. The constitutional possibility of power sharing is a European tradition and characteristic. The multiparty system is one of the basic political conditions of modern social development and of societal control over power in Europe, and thus also in the Carpathian basin.

Building a democratic Hungary of European standards must be driven by an enterprising spirit. The freedom of political, economic, and all other forms of value producing and preserving enterprise is also one of our most precious human rights. Allowing this right to fully materialize can lead to the creation of a bridge between Hungary and the rest of the countries of Europe that will lead us to the level of the developed nations.

The assertion of our European character in the areas of intellectuality, democratic rights and institutions and entrepreneurial freedom will provide a solid foundation for the convergence of Hungary and the civilized European states. This process already began with the birth of the Helsinki closing document in 1975; the gradual incorporation of its recommendations into the Hungarian social system facilitated the appearance of the elements of convergence, which, with the establishment of a constitutional system, will only expand. For Hungary, the closing document provided necessary international support for its efforts to catch up and to loosen the restrictions of one-sided orientation. There was, however, to be no real breakthrough, as within the country's immediate environment the essence of politics did not change. Between 1975 and 1985, Hungarian foreign policy was forced to concentrate its efforts on preserving the essential elements of the Helsinki process, and on averting the dangers threatening its new Western ties.

A Real Change Has Begun

During the last three, but especially during the past 1 and ½ decades, a real change has begun. First and unique among its allies, our country has established direct ties with the various Western European political and economic integrations, has joined several political, civil, and humanitarian agreements, and—crossing alliance boundaries—it has participated in various Western initiatives within the framework of the commitments made in Helsinki. The far-reaching steps it has taken towards furthering our domestic democratization process and the creation of complete openness have made our nation's reorientation to Europe irreversible.

Moving forward, however, requires careful judgement and a constant weighing of our circumstances and limitations. Hungary's history is abundant with tragic events that had been fueled by extremist ideals and aspirations. National desires and illusions often led to political excesses expressed, among other things, in one-sided foreign policy orientations that resulted in serious territorial and ethnic losses for the Hungarian people.

What we particularly need to have these days, when the only way for the nations of Europe to prosper is within the existing network of interdependence and mutualism, is a sense of reality. From the point of view of our own renewal this means that our allies and Western partners have an identical interest in hoping that amidst the changes we will be able to preserve our stability, that we do not cause serious tensions in East-West relations, and that we do not lose sight of the realities of our country's international status. We must work to preserve Hungary's place and role within the established European territorial and political boundaries, for they constitute the basis of the existing East-West military and political balance of power. Meddling in that by anyone might lead to incalculable developments that might scatter all of our dreams about catching up.

It is an anachronism to insist that while the material basis of the interdependence among the states of Europe has been established, the continued struggle between our different ideologies will inevitably undermine that basis. We need to do everything we can to rid these pan-European processes of any ideological elements, and to use every available means at our disposal to strengthen the bases of cooperation. We must enter onto a course that will lead to drastic reductions in the size of armies and armaments, and to the elimination altogether of all military elements from the European political realm.

In certain regions of Europe, particularly in the East European sphere, the destruction of the natural environment has taken catastrophic dimensions, imperiling the very lives of the citizens of our continent. The example of Chernobyl serves as a warning that only by stepping outside of the framework of our blocs and social systems, can we have the kind of truly effective cooperation that is required to ensure the necessary conditions for staying alive.

Order, Enlightenment, Spirit...

In several European states, including certain East European countries, the tragic traditions passed on from the times of monarchic oligarchies relating to the forced assimilation of religious, linguistic and ethnic minorities are still kept alive, causing serious conflicts among the nations of the continent. The security of the peoples of the continent cannot be guaranteed without the abandonment of oppression and selfish domination. No social system can insist on its own interpretation of human rights and basic freedoms. Only a universal interpretation coupled with a generally accepted, democratic practice can serve as the measure of a nation's human rights policies. In trying to overcome certain phenomena that are contrary to the requirements of today's European existence Hungary has no other option than to continue to represent and live up to the accepted international norms and expectations of civilized conduct.

In our alliance system we must continue our efforts to strengthen and expand our sovereign role. We must work to ensure full adherence to the principle that changes implemented within the national realm are strictly the internal affairs of every country. As for the new Hungarian constitution, it must make it clear that only the supreme legislative power, the National Assembly, will be able to decide whether or not our nation will participate in a collective action of our alliance system which may have a significant repercussions for our country's domestic situation and international positions. We must also establish political and institutional guarantees to ensure that to the extent possible, our country's foreign relations remain immune to the fluctuations of relations between other countries, particularly the superpowers.

Our unwavering determination to continue to be a part of Europe is evidenced by the fact that our country has survived Trianon, the destructions of World War II, the deviations and damages of the Rakosi system, and that it will also overcome the legacy of Stalinism. Hungary will establish its own real values and priorities, for Europe is the continent of order, enlightenment and spirit.

Medgyessy Discusses Israeli Relations, Trade

LD3103151789 Budapest MTI in English
1410 GMT 31 Mar 89

[Text] Budapest, March 31, 1989 (MTI-Econews)—Hungary wants to expand trade with Israel and would like to see the Israeli import licensing and duty procedure adjusted so that these can be applied to Hungary on the basis of equal treatment, deputy prime minister, Mr Peter Medgyessy, said at a press conference yesterday.

Mr Medgyessy had had talks with the Israeli minister for transport, Mr Moshe Qatzav.

The value of bilateral trade was about 30 million USD last year, with Hungarian exports of 20 million USD.

In reply to a question, Mr Medgyessy said, "Hungary saw no obstacle to the restoration of diplomatic relations in the near future. There are no strings attached, because between equal parties, there are no preconditions."

Hungary would like to advance the construction of business ties in a parallel fashion, he added.

In an interview with Econews, Mr Qatzav said that he saw good possibilities for cooperation with Hungary in the field of shipping, the aviation industry and road safety.

El Al has established contact with Aeroflot of the Soviet Union because the Israeli carrier wants to start flights between Tel Aviv and Moscow. Aeroflot and El Al officials have already met once, and the Israeli party is now waiting for the Soviet proposals, Mr Qatzav said.

The Hungarian minister for transport, telecommunications and construction, Mr Andras Derzsi, told Econews that the issue of Hungarian-Israeli aviation industry cooperation was also raised during the discussions. Malev has sizeable maintenance installations which could be utilized in any cooperation, Mr Derzsi said, but did not elaborate. He stressed that only preliminary talks had been conducted in this field, and no agreement reached.

One concrete result of the visit of the Israeli minister is that Ikarus, the largest bus manufacturer in Europe, will reopen ties with Israel which broke at the time Israeli-Hungarian diplomatic relations were severed in 1967.

An Ikarus test model will be delivered to Israel with a view to potential orders by Israeli transport companies.

Party Official Details Membership Statistics

LD0604105889 Budapest MTI in English
1029 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] Budapest, April 6 (MTI)—Up to the end of March of this year, about 23,000 members left the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party], while only 2,000 applied for admission, Jozsef Biro, head of the membership registration group of the HSWP Central Committee, told MTI. He said that while up to 1986, about 20,000 members left the party a year, the figure for 1987 rose to 34,000 and for 1988 to 83,000. Of this number, 58,000 members left the party of their own accord, 14,000 had their membership cancelled, 1,000 were expelled, and 10,000 died. There was a simultaneous drop in new admissions: Up to 1986, approximately 30,000 new members were admitted each year, but in 1987 this figure dropped to 23,000, and to 13,000 in 1988. The HSWP membership figure was at its highest in autumn, 1987, approximating to 880,000. It had fallen to 801,000 by the end of last year, and is currently 780,000.

Mr Biro pointed out that recent applicants have been attracted by the new line the HSWP is taking and the process of renewal, as well as the opening up of the party for the first time in many years. After the party conference last May, the number of people leaving the party slowed down for a couple of months and admission sped up, yet this tendency was again reversed in the last quarter of 1988. In the third quarter, 8,000 left the party, and in the fourth, 14,000, owing to dissatisfaction with the development in the wake of the party conference, particularly with a considerable drop in living standards. 12 per cent of those who seceded last year do not accept the HSWP's political line, 25 per cent refer to their poor health, others to political reasons, while 45 per cent do not give any grounds. The majority of the latter group seem likely to have returned their membership card for political reasons. Mr Biro drew attention to the fact that not only members of new organizations, also of the HSWP, receive threats, causing a lot of them to withdraw from the party out of fear. Only a slight percentage say they want to transfer to other parties. In the course of last year, 1,200 top company, council and cooperative leaders left the HSWP ranks.

Mr Biro also said the proportion of blue-collar and cooperative workers is steadily decreasing. While 57 per cent of active wage earners in Hungary are blue-collar workers, 27 per cent are white-collar workers and 12 per cent hold jobs at cooperatives, and their ratio within the party is 39-53-7 per cent respectively. In 1988, the percentage of blue-collar applicants to the party fell from 43 to 36 per cent, while that of white-collar workers rose from 33 to 40 per cent. A meagre 8 per cent of the membership is under the age of 30.

Roundtable Participants on Results of Talks

Walesa Holds News Conference

LD0604162189 Warsaw PAP in English 1440 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw, April 6—"I am of the opinion that nobody was defeated by anybody at the round table (talks) because nobody wanted to defeat anybody, all tried to serve Poland," Lech Walesa told a press conference here today before leaving for Gdansk, northern Poland.

"Solidarnosc that is being formed will be a trade union and not a political party," he added but said he supposed that apart from the union other groupings and organizations of a more politicial character will be formed for as he said "one must change much in the country and radical reforms are necessary. They are to lead to the situation in which Poland will be pluralistic, free and just."

In reply to a PAP journalist's question about the degree of satisfaction felt after the round table by the side he had represented Walesa stated that, taken the current state of the country's needs, it was no time for group satisfaction.

"It is Poland that is much satisfied but the victory is purely political, theoretical for the time being—real satisfaction will be given to us only when all that has been adopted at the round table is consumed. I am much afraid if we are able to forge an action out of it," Walesa said.

"We are entering the road of democracy and pluralism on the run, one can surely expect rows and quarrels, nonsensical attitudes, just like the ones shown at the final session of the round table. But these are normal things which also occur in countries having bigger pluralistic traditions," Walesa told PAP reporter.

Referring to Poland's foreign debt Walesa said: "Solidarnosc will try to help solve economic problems. I and all of us will set out to conquer the world to show that one should and can help Poland. We will kneel, and ask, and seek—not alms, though, but a partner-like solution based on economic principles and not on utopia as was the case in the past."

According to Walesa, the most important task for Solidarnosc now is to turn to state administration officials at all levels to make it possible for the union to organize itself. Hierarchization of problems to be solved and concrete actions will follow next.

TRYBUNA LUDU of February 6 writes about a necessity of a party offensive, will it not hinder the activity of the newly emerging union, the newsmen wondered. "If it is a pluralistic, freedom-oriented offensive, then it is welcome," Walesa said.

Stressing that Solidarnosc will not form a bloc in the oncoming elections, Walesa said that many of its members and advisers would run for seats. "We will support them. For now the fact of their entry in state structures will not be called collaboration nor will such people be called collaborators—this is over," he pledged.

Speaking about a future trade union set-up in Poland Walesa said it would be bad for Solidarnosc to have a monopoly in this field. "I will try to prevent such a situation from taking place lest the mistakes of the past be repeated now," he said, adding that three equally strong trade union movements would create the optimum variant as this would eliminate struggle and unrest in work establishments. Walesa thinks that accession to Solidarnosc will be declared by 5-7 million people.

Answering a question about his possible trip to the Soviet Union Walesa said: "I would like to see that great country, to talk to people, to learn about their problems. But I do not want to interfere in the processes taking place there."

Walesa Comments at University

LD0604123389 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] During the roundtable talks, no one subdued anyone and no one wanted to do so, said Lech Walesa at today's news conference at Warsaw University. We will not try to become a political party. We want to concern ourselves with the affairs of working people only as a trade union, he went on. We hope that many groups and organizations will arise with Solidarity origins. There is much to be done in Poland, and for that reason there is a place for everyone in a reformist movement. We must solve conflicts in a compromise manner, not looking at group interests, said Lech Walesa.

Walesa Meets Reporters in Gdansk

LD0704011789 Warsaw PAP in English 0042 GMT 7 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw, April 6—After arriving in Gdansk, Lech Walesa met with journalists at St. Brigida's Church. He stated in part: "For the first time ever, the Poles arrived at agreement without using force, without strike coercion. But the round table is not history yet. It could turn to be a catastrophe or a very small victory if we are not able to fill in what has been created, fill it with practical contents."

The said filling in in the economic sphere stands for introducing a market economy, the development of pluralism in the trade union sphere, and—in the political sphere—the use of new mechanisms, associated for instance with the elections to the Sejm and Senate.

Asked about possible threats for the cause of the "round table," Walesa acknowledged that they were possible because "the upcoming changes and difficulties could result in controversial action. Someone may not hold out but I believe in the wisdom of Poles." He also announced that he would forward proposals of social initiatives during the nearest meeting of the citizens committee.

Asked for his stance on the opinion that he had changed, that he was not the same as before, Walesa stated: "I thought that it was necessary to leave the trenches which for me were always the shipyard, I became a politician who operates in the foreground, meets others halfway. This is necessary."

Ciosek on End of Talks

LD0604192789 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] This morning representatives of the main forces of the roundtable met with domestic and foreign journalists to answer questions and share their impressions. At the Interpress Press Center, there was a conference with representatives of the coalition-government side.

[Unidentified correspondent] The start of the process of social and political reforms should be sought in the program of the Polish left that has sought national unity, Stanislaw Ciosek said at the start. He then added:

[Begin Ciosek recording] The accord attained cannot be considered purely in the interests of either side taking part in the deliberations. That is why it is not either side's victory. The accord is the property of all Poles. It was made in the interest of the nation and the socialist state. It specifies the new principles according to which social life will proceed from now on. [end recording]

[Correspondent] Stanislaw Ciosek expressed the hope that the principles of the accord will, above all, be respected by everyone, which does not mean that the sides sitting at the table have lost their identity or that the differences between them will vanish. He also said:

[Begin Ciosek recording] We stress, however, that the set of principles agreed on at the roundtable, which all politicians should use to guide them in their activity, will assure that solutions to the differences do not disturb social calm or lead to anarchical social disturbances. In a word, it should be ensured that this activity take place in civilized fashion, in accordance with the political and cultural norms appropriate to a normally functioning society. I stress this, as it is also expected by the enormous majority of the nation desiring to live in a normally functioning country, without the spectre of great shocks and conflicts destabilizing existence. It is necessary to tear ourselves away from the past and former prejudices and resentments. For those who want to function for the present day and the near future of Poland, the basic instruction is to think about what currently exists and what must be done. [end recording]

[Correspondent] The speaker warned that the difficulties of everyday life will not vanish automatically as a result of the accord. The conditions for overcoming these difficulties are only just arising. He thanked all the roundtable participants for their realism and responsibility for Poland. He ended with these words:

[Begin Ciosek recording] The most important thing is that the finale is a joint one. Thank you. [end recording]

Further on Ciosek Remarks

LD0704012189 Warsaw PAP in English 0048 GMT 7 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw, April 6—"The agreement reached at the round table is the property of all Poles," stated Stanislaw Ciosek at a press conference held at the Interpress Centre today. The conference was attended by Wladyslaw Baka, Aleksander Kwasniewski and Prof. Janusz Reykowski.

Summing up the "round table" debates, Stanislaw Ciosek stressed that they were an important step on the road towards implementing the program of reforms undertaken by the PUMP [Polish United Workers Party] at the 9th congress. The agreement which has been reached cannot be viewed in terms of the interests of any of the sides participating in the debates. It was reached in the interest of the whole nation and socialist state. At the same time Ciosek expressed a hope that the principles which were agreed upon by all the participants would be respected in the future by all sides.

"We have opened and at the same time closed a certain stage," Ciosek continued. He expressed a conviction that the matters tackled during the 2 months of debates would not be of a temporary character but become a lasting element of the system. But first one must try out those solutions which have been worked out and time and history will verify how they work for society and the state.

Asked whether he was satisfied by the results of the debates, Minister Aleksander Kwasniewski answered that he was, above all, glad that the debaters managed to work out documents and hold the plenary session. "This is the time of trial for all of us. We must be as loyal and consistent in action as the settlements agreed oblige us," Kwasniewski said.

Discussing the future of the trade movement in Poland, Kwasniewski said that the coming year would be the decisive one, and that it would be the time of the far-reaching transformations in the trade union movement, of the search for this movement's identity and of the work on various forms of cooperation.

In reply to numerous questions about the legalization of the Solidarnosc and the anxieties concerning formal obstacles that may hinder this process, Kwasniewski explained that the legalization of the Solidarnosc would be possible when the Sejm passed the new bill on trade unions.

Answering numerous questions about the conflict with the All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions OPZZ, Reykowski explained that the chief controversial issue is the indexation. The OPZZ struggles to protect the interests of the poorest. Being a trade union, the OPZZ is in its right to do that. However, one cannot see this as a split within the party, he concluded.

OPZZ's Miodowicz on Talks

LD0604211989 Warsaw PAP in English
2035 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw, April 6—A press conference at the All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions OPZZ heard here today an OPZZ stance on the outcome of the round table debate. Present was OPZZ leader Alfred Miodiwicz.

We signed the final documents of the round table in hope that the outcome of the debate will bring more freedom to the country and will help improve the Polish economy, OPZZ press spokesman Franciszek Ciemny said. We came out in favour of trade union pluralism but we are against the monopoly of reasons and we will fight against it. We think that the agreement of elites in Warsaw cannot stand for a nation-wide discussion, he said.

In reply to questions about indexation, Alfred Miodowicz said that the government has the right to implement a concept it recognizes as proper and necessary. On the other hand, OPZZ has the right to uphold its own solution. The dispute over the method of indexation has not ended, we will continue it, he said.

A few questions concerned the reason on a break in yesterday's plenary meeting of the round table. Miodowicz said that it was not the question of procedure as suggested by Geremek. He recalled that at the first plenary meeting of the round table OPZZ was the third partner. And that is why we cannot permit our being driven into a corner when we disagree with two other partners, he said. We are not "canary bird breeders": We are used to a sharp struggle and that was an example, he said.

In reply to a question whether OPZZ is going to appeal to cease strikes, Miodowicz said that this is neither simple nor evident. A strike is a right of trade unions and working people who manifest their discontent. In the present economic situation of this country, many wildcat strikes may depress the economy. That is why we appeal for wisdom, Miodowicz said and added he is not sure the appeal will be listened to.

Referring to the coming elections Miodowicz said that OPZZ will forward its own candidates for deputies. If (a candidate) is a party member, OPZZ's recommendation will follow consultation with the Central Committee of a given party. Independent OPZZ candidates will compete for a mandate from the 35-per cent list of candidates of independent circles.

Jaruzelski Comments on Roundtable, Elections

LD0704020389 Warsaw PAP in English
0145 GMT 7 Apr 89

[Excerpt] Warsaw, April 6—Sejm (parliament) floor groups held debates in the afternoon today. First Secretary of the PUWP CC [Polish United Workers Party Central Committee] Wojciech Jaruselski, who participated in the meeting of the PUWP floor group, outlined some aspects of the current anticipated situation in the country in light of the concluded "round table" debates.

In the name of the PUWP leadership, the PUWP CC first secretary expressed respect for the to-date activities of the Sejm of the 9th term. Jaruzelski stated the Sejm's work and experience constituted a valuable contribution to and a good achievement of the mainstream of the renewal of political, social and economic life.

Referring to the upcoming elections, Jaruzelski stressed the importance of the form of the future parliament, particularly the question of how competent and responsible will be the deputies and senators.

During a lively debate numerous comments were voiced by members of the floor group on the course of the "round table" talks, including assessments which various sides participating in them forwarded. Some of the more aggressive public utterances made during the weeks of these talks were criticized. [passage omitted]

RZECZPOSPOLITA Comments on Roundtable Talks

LD0604120189 Warsaw PAP in English
1010 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw, April 6—Today's RZECZPOSPOLITA has a commentary in the wake of the round table talks in which it says that the debate has created a great chance which must be seized by all Poles and which must not be wasted by "false solutions, sham ambitions or ignorance of realities."

"Reforms must serve national good and help overcome stereotypes rather than replace certain myths with others. The round table proved that the force of arguments can overcome the argument of force, that it is possible to take this road while seeking joint anti-crisis and reformatory programmes," says the daily.

"It is history that will finally assess the significance and results of what happened between February 6 and April 5, 1989, but nobody can deny that we have embarked upon the road of a breakthrough whose outcome will be conditional on facts above all," it argues.

PRON 30 March Statement on Roundtable

AU0604185689 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish
31 Mar 89 p 2

["Statement" issued by the Patriotic Union for National Rebirth after a PRON National Council meeting in Warsaw on 30 March]

[Text] We are witnessing a historic process, during which the idea that has inspired the activities of our movement for years is assuming concrete forms. We are seeing the emergence of a new Poland, one in which disagreements and conflicts will be resolved through discussion and negotiation and not through bitter confrontation. This process gives particular cause for satisfaction to our movement's activists, because it represents the realization of the concept of a system of social accords that has been dear to us for years, as well as the realization of the programmatic ideas of the first and second congresses of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON], which set out the form and directions of change in Poland.

The representatives of the various social and political tendencies in our society that are seated at the "roundtable" have undergone a difficult and wise lesson. It will be a long time before we as a society learn how to argue and debate without excessive obduracy and a clear dislike for different views and beliefs. We have made the first important step along this road.

The PRON National Council expresses recognition for the political parties, the other coalition partners, the constructive opposition forces, and all those who made the "roundtable" talks possible, and it stresses the particular significance of the watershed decisions made at the 10th Polish United Workers Party Central Committee Plenum.

We have met almost on the eve of the expected conclusion of the social accords. This is giving rise to widespread hope that the new institutions and mechanisms of public life will create broader opportunities than those that exist at present for the full participation of citizens in making decisions which will determine the future of the country. There are many indications that there will be issues that will remain unresolved, issues that will not be completely settled. This is because agreement is a process and not a one-shot act.

Poland is acquiring a new political and state system. We believe that what lies ahead of us is not confrontation, but competition and cooperation, a joint search for those things that unite us for the sake of our highest and most precious values. We believe that the upcoming Sejm and Senate elections will be held in accordance with the principles worked out at the "roundtable" and that this is precisely the atmosphere in which they will take place. PRON will do everything it can to make this happen.

Warsaw, 30 March 1989.

Sejm Session To Discuss Constitutional Changes

LD0504182189 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 Apr 89

[Text] The Sejm is to meet on Friday [7 April]. The agenda includes a draft of changes to the Constitution, the new electoral law to the Sejm and Senate and the law on associations, on trade unions, and on unions of private farmers.

Draft Constitutional Changes Outlined

LD0604202889 Warsaw PAP in English 1850 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw, April 6—As reported earlier, the Sejm extraordinary committee appointed to examine the draft law on changing Polish Constitution has ended its work.

The committee's chairman, Tadeusz Szelachowski, told PAP that the Sejm will remain the supreme body of state authority and will be functioning permanently. The president will not be able to pass decrees with statutory validity, which can be done today by the Council of State in the period between Sejm sessions.

The Senate is to be entitled to legislative initiative just like deputies, the president, and the government. It is to be composed of 100 senators elected without the so-called national election list for the Senate. The Senate will be able to formulate remarks concerning a law passed by the Sejm within a month. It may propose rejecting, amending, or supplementing the law. The Sejm will be able to dismiss suggestions of the Senate by a margin of two- thirds of votes in the presence of at least half of the overall number of deputies. The first sitting of the Senate is to be convened within a month after the end of parliamentary elections.

As for the powers of the president, it is not envisaged at the moment that he would provide generally binding interpretations of laws which is presently done by the Council of State. In the course of the committee's work these powers have been passed onto the constitutional tribunal.

The president will be the head of the committee of national defence. The president's acts of major importance will have to be countersigned by the premier. The president is to ratify and denunciate international agreements. The ratification of international agreements which result in a substantial financial liability of the state and necessitate making legislative changes will have to be approved by the Sejm beforehand. The approval might, of course, be expressed by means of a resolution. The president may appoint ministers of state with powers to perform on his behalf particular activities, for example handing professor's nominations.

The committee decided to establish the chancellery of the president. It is to be an executive organ of the president who will provide it with an adequate statute and appoint its head.

It was also decided that the president of the Main Board of Inspection (NIK) will be appointed by the Sejm but under approval of the Senate. The same concerns the appointment of the ombudsman whose institution will be strengthened in the Constitution.

State Council Hears Report at 30 Mar Session

AU0504154089 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Mar 89 p 2

[PAP report: "The State Council Meets"]

[Text] A meeting of the State Council was held at the Belvedere Palace on 30 March. The basis for the discussion was provided by reports on cooperation between people's councils and employee self-management bodies submitted by voivodship people's council Chairmen Ryszard Wodzislawski, from Elblag, and Tomasz Langer, from Gdansk. The State Council appraised the main directions of this cooperation and its results and mapped out future tasks for the people's council in this area.

In analyzing forms of cooperation between people's councils and employee self-management bodies, the State Council positively appraised the participation of self-management body activists in the work of the socioeconomic councils attached to voivodship people's councils, the invitations extended to self-management representatives to attend council sessions, the seeking of employee self-management body views on socioeconomic plans, as well various forms of cooperation in fields such as housing construction, environmental protection, health care, and communal and educational investment projects. Initiatives aimed at exchanging experience and views between self-management bodies such as the Gdansk Self-Management Forum were deemed to merit widespread adoption.

The State Council expressed the belief that the increase in the powers and economic autonomy of people's councils, reflected in, among other things, the acquisition by people's councils of some of the enterprises that previously came under the authority of higher state administrative organs, should strengthen ties between people's councils and employee self-management bodies on the basis of common interests and socioeconomic goals. These interests are linked to the need to satisfy the social and material needs of work forces and also stem from enterprise expansion plans, which are, as a rule, influenced by the development of town or settlement infrastructures. The State Council expressed the view that residents' self-management bodies should be partners of employee self-management bodies with respect to many local issues. With reference to this, the council pointed to the good cooperation that exists between village administration councils and the self-management bodies of state farms and rural cooperatives.

The State Council stated that basic conditions for the development of cooperation between people's councils and self-management bodies are initiative on the part of the councils and a partnerlike attitude toward self-management bodies. The council stressed the importance of exchanging experience between people's councils and making use of ways of developing cooperation with employee self-management bodies that have proved their worth.

The next point on the agenda was an examination of a report on the realization of the programmatic principles of the weekly RADA NARODOWA and further directions for its activity. On the basis of the opinions that had been polled, the State Council stated that the main merit of the weekly is the publication of material providing information and instruction, which is something that people's council activists are interested in and want. For this reason, the material contained in RADA NARODOWA should be geared toward presenting information in the form of models of effective and efficient operation based on genuine people's council autonomy as well as the provision of legal advice.

The State Council appointed Juliusz Bialy to the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to the Kingdom of Nepal, as well as to the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. J. Bialy will hold these posts, in addition to the post of ambassador to the Republic of India, to which he was appointed on 13 March of this year.

Polish citizenship was granted to 50 people.

Polish Army Brings Katyn Earth to Warsaw

LD0504235289 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 Apr 89

[Excerpts] [Announcer] A special delegation has returned from Katyn which, in association with the Month of National Memory, has taken earth from the graves of the Polish officers murdered there.

[Begin correspondent recording] It is precisely here, 18 km from Smolensk, that a place of eternal rest for 4,300 Polish officers has been found. Representatives of the Council for the Protection of the Memory of Struggle and Martyrdom, families of the officers resting here, and representatives of the local authorities, came here today.

Wreaths and flowers were placed on the grave of the Polish officers and on the grave of the Soviet prisoners shot by the Hitlerites.

A delegation of Polish soldiers took earth from the grave of the Polish officers to Warsaw today.

Father Chancellor Sdzislow Krol said a holy mass with prayers for the dead. [indistinct recording of Krol, bells tolling] [end recording]

[Announcer] At the garrison church in Warsaw, in a special, open army vehicle escorted by officers of the Polish Army, the urns with earth from Katyn are arriving. Present are army chaplains, veterans, and residents of the capital. Father Chancellor Zdzislaw Krol also said a holy mass here. The homily was given by the general dean of the Polish Army, Father Colonel Florian Klewiado. [passage omitted].

[Begin correspondent recording] After the mass, the urns with earth from Katyn will be placed in the Chapel of Memory of the Polish Soldier in this church. From 12-15 April they will be displayed in the Coffer Hall of the Polish Army Museum. On 15 April, one of the urns will be placed at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the other in the socle of the [Katyn] monument at the Powazki cemetery. [end recording]

Katyn Relatives Recall Gravesite Visit

LD0604100589 Warsaw PAP in Engish
0825 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw, April 6—The Polonian Club at the Association of Journalists (SD PRL) organized a discussion here Wednesday on the attitude of Polish communities abroad to the Katyn tragedy, led by Dr Andrzej Paczkowski of the Maria Sklodowska-Curie University of Lublin and Dr Piotr Zaron of the Military Institute of History in Warsaw.

The discussants pointed out that attempts to elucidate the tragedy of the Polish soldiers had been made in nearly 500 emigre publications, including books and brochures in English and French. Also, Polish communities abroad honoured the memory of Katyn victims by erecting monuments in London, New Britain in the U.S. and Toronto.

Also on Wednesday PAP asked some relatives of the murdered officers who visited Katyn of late together with a delegation of the Council for the Protection of the Memory of Struggle and Martyrdom to contribute some reflections in the wake of the trip.

Jadwiga Feglewska of Poznan, the daughter of Captain Zygmunt Mlot-Przepalkowski said that for the first time ever she had been able to light a candle on her father's grave. Said she: "My father was kept prisoner in Kozielsk, his letters were coming from there and so I knew for sure that the Katyn forest was his burial place."

Alicja Stokowska of Lodz who also went to see the grave of her father, Captain Zdzislaw Goszczynski, said she had never dreamt of such a trip coming true. "I can only be grateful to all those who made it possible for me to participate in this event," she said.

Normal Polish-Vatican Relations Expected Soon

PM0604154489 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 29 Mar 89 pp 1, 6

[Telephone dispatch by Antoni Kaplinski, followed by commentary by SLOWO POWSZECHNE correspondent "GK": "Vatican, 29 and 30 March: Mixed Commission of Polish Episcopate and Holy See To Meet in Session" (Antoni Kaplinski Telephones From Rome)"]

[Text] Rome, 28th March—On 29-30 March this year the Mixed Commission of the Polish Episcopate and the Holy See for the Study of Conditions for Full Normalization of Relations Between the Polish People's Republic [PPR] and the Holy See will meet in session in the Vatican. The following members of the commission's Polish side arrived in Rome on 28 March to attend the session: Archbishop Jerzy Stroba, metropolitan of Poznan and commission joint chairman representing the Polish church side; and Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, general secretary of the Polish Episcopate, accompanied by his deputies, Bishop Jerzy Dabrowski and Reverend Director Alojzy Orszulik. On the Holy See's side the session will be attended by Archbishop Francesco Colasuonno, papal nuncio for special missions and head of the Holy See Group for Regular Working Contacts With the PPR Government; and Monsignor Janusz Bolonek of the Vatican's Secretariat of State.

Judging by the progress to date of the work by the mixed commission (whose sessions have been held at several months' intervals alternately in Warsaw and Rome), **it is to be expected that diplomatic relations will shortly be established between the Holy See and the Polish People's Republic**. Thus it should be the final meeting or, at worst, one of the last meetings before the establishment of diplomatic relations. As we know, work on the final formulation of the bill on state-church relations in Poland has already been completed. The bill was approved at the latest session of the Conference of the Polish Episcopate, and it is expected that the government will shortly submit it to the Sejm.

As regards the commission's final draft of the agreement between the PPR and the Holy See, this has already been prepared. During Archbishop F. Colasuonno's latest visit to Warsaw Polish Foreign Affairs Minister T. Olechowski presented him with the draft of the convention document. It is therefore expected that soon after the Sejm approves the relevant act—or even possibly before the parliamentary legislative process is completed—the draft document will become the subject of negotiations between Poland's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Vatican. The negotiations should not last long because the draft convention document was prepared with assistance from members of the mixed commission as well as the joint commission of the Polish Episcopate and the PPR Government.

Thus it can now be confidently assumed that the moment is approaching when state-church relations in Poland will be fully normalized, as is the moment when official diplomatic relations will be established between the PPR and the Holy See. The absence of such relations is to be regarded as abnormal. [end of Kaplinski dispatch]

As we have already reported, in the morning hours of Tuesday, 28 March, Archbishop Jerzy Stroba, metropolitan of Poznan, and Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, general secretary of the Polish Episcopate, departed for Rome. The purpose of their visit to the Eternal City is to take part in the final stage of the work of the mixed commission of representatives of the Holy See and the

Polish Episcopate. As we know, the commission was set up to study and work on all problems involved in the full normalization of diplomatic relations between the Holy See and the PPR.

At Warsaw's Okecie International Airport the departing delegation was seen off by Father Edward Sobieraj, assistant secretary to the Episcopate, accompanied by Father Andrzej Kozakowski and Father Zdzislaw Sawinski of the Polish Episcopate's Secretariat. State authorities were represented by Director Edward Kotowski of the Office of Religious Affairs.

The mixed commission session will also be attended by Bishop Jerzy Dabrowski and Reverend Director Alojzy Orszulik, deputy general secretaries of the Polish Episcopate, who traveled to Rome at an earlier date.

Malinowski Briefs Cardinal Glemp 29 March

PM0704094589 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 30 Mar 89 p 1

[PAP report: "Roman Malinowski Received by Primate of Poland Jozef Cardinal Glemp"]

[Text] PAP—On 29 March Roman Malinowski, Sejm speaker and president of the United Peasant Party Supreme Committee, paid a visit to Jozef Cardinal Glemp, primate of Poland, and briefed him on the current Sejm work on bills dealing with reorganization of the structures of supreme state bodies, preparation for the next elections, and legislative controls designed to reinforce a democratization of sociopolitical life in the country.

Emphasis was placed on the importance of the acts regulating church-state relations and on the modernizing role of the church in the qualitative changes now under way in our homeland.

The process of major transformations taking place in Poland requires calm conditions, wise and committed action, and guidelines which accord priority status to the common good.

In the course of the talks much attention and consideration was given to agriculture, the farming community, and family values, as well as the need to offer understanding and support for these issues in the process of socioeconomic transformations.

Rakowski Toasts Belgium's Martens at Dinner

AU0604135389 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 30 Mar 89 p 5

[Speech by Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, at a dinner given in honor of Wilfried Martens, prime minister of the Kingdom of Belgium, in Warsaw on 29 March]

[Text] Esteemed Prime Minister!
Esteemed Mrs Martens!
Dear Belgian guests!

I would like to say that it pleases me greatly to be able to play host to you, Mr Prime Minister, your wife, and the persons accompanying you, including Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans.

We consider your presence in Poland—the second visit by a Belgian prime minister in the postwar history of relations between our states—to be a sincere expression of the desire to raise cooperation between our countries to a higher level, to find new areas for collaboration, and to give our relations a strong impetus to develop in all areas. We also consider your visit to Poland to represent an important contribution to strengthening the atmosphere of confidence between peoples and states all over Europe. Our meetings and talks call to mind the rich traditions of the ties that have linked our peoples over many centuries. Polish officers led army units that fought for the recovery of Belgian independence in 1831. Large numbers of Polish immigrants helped to create prosperity in their new fatherland and added to its well-being. These ties were strengthened by the common struggle against fascism and Hitlerite occupation during World War II. The last resting place of many Polish soldiers who perished in the struggle against the common enemy is on Belgian soil. We in Poland are well aware of and highly appreciate the fact that they are remembered and the goodwill displayed by the Belgian authorities in tending their graves.

Prime Minister, ladies and gentlemen, in this year that sees the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II, we recall these traditions with particular emphasis. The memory of the cruelty of war and the incalculable human tragedies and suffering, should increase the efforts of the entire international community—both East and West—to ensure a peaceful future for the world, a secure and dignified existence for all peoples, and the resolution of the fundamental conflicts and problems in today's world, of which there are a considerable number.

Peace, which is mankind's highest ideal, is indivisible. Efforts to ensure lasting peace are not and cannot be the exclusive domain of great powers. We believe, as Belgium does, that all small and medium-sized states can and should make their own original contribution to the process of detente, the building of confidence, and the development of cooperation between peoples.

This belief lies at the core of Polish disarmament initiatives, among which the plan for reducing weapons and increasing confidence in central Europe occupies an important place. We consider the Jaruzelski plan to be open-ended, and we are prepared to develop and enrich it by way of dialogue with all the partners concerned, including Belgium.

The attention and interest of Polish foreign policy have traditionally focused on matters concerning our continent. We attach great hopes to what we see happening in Europe: the revival of a sense of a European identity and the process whereby Europe is becoming a continent of peace, detente, and cooperation between states that retain their separate political, cultural, and national identities.

Great expectations accompany the commencement of negotiations on reducing conventional forces and on new confidence-building measures. We are taking part in them, guided by the belief that there is a need to reach agreement on all these issues in our own interest and in the interests of Europe and the world. We are to trying to play an active part in creating an appropriate climate and conditions that would be conducive to success in these negotiations. Our desire to engage in constructive cooperation is confirmed by, among other things, our unilateral decisions concerning reductions and changes in the Polish Armed Forces.

At the same time, we think the time has come to agree on a formula for negotiations and to work out a concept for reducing tactical nuclear capabilities so that they cease to constitute a "grey area" that is covered neither by negotiations nor by disarmament regulations. We hope that Belgium is also aware that there is a pressing need to change thinking on this issue.

Esteemed Prime Minister, the recent positive developments in the international situation do not blind us to the fact that difficulties and problems continue to exist and that they hamper the development of mutually advantageous cooperation of both a bilateral and general European kind. We consider that this particularly applies to difficulties and obstacles in the sphere of economic and financial relations, which limit the scope and effectiveness of our actions and mean that the development of economic contacts fails to keep pace with the rate at which political relations are developing.

The basic factor affecting Poland's economic relations with Western states, including Belgium, is our debt. Resolving this problem is our concern, first and foremost. However, at the same time it requires a constructive approach on the part of all our creditors, as well as the full, genuine normalization of Poland's credit and financial relations with all its partners. This does not mean that we are seeking charitable assistance or that we are banking on generous concession or gestures. It means that in seeking solutions that can be accepted by all the parties concerned, one should be guided by a feeling of realism, take account of realities, and think in terms of actual economic life. We hope that economic relations between East and West will be purged of ideological motives. We are doing this.

We highly appraise Belgium's commitment to preparatory work for the conclusion of an agreement between Poland and the EEC. This is a good example of mutual understanding between our states. We believe that with further active Belgian support for our efforts, an extensive agreement of important economic and commercial substance will be concluded with the European Community. Mr Prime Minister, ladies and gentlemen, I carefully read the views you expressed in the interview you gave to RZECZPOSPOLITA in January. I was pleased at the assessment of the state of our relations you made and, above all, by the desire you expressed for a further expansion and improvement of relations in all areas. My government and I personally fully share these views. We are convinced that at the threshold of the 21st century, with a new climate of cooperation between East and West and the enhancement of the CSCE process, Polish-Belgian relations can and should develop more dynamically. We are particularly in favor of intensifying economic cooperation and seeking new and effective forms for it. This is because we see that there are important opportunities in this area that are not being fully utilized. The further expansion of cultural and scientific cooperation, the present successful course and results of which we view positively, should serve to bring our societies closer together and to promote understanding. It constitutes an important part of the infrastructure of bilateral relations and provides a basis for extensive contacts between the societies of our two countries.

Profound changes are being instituted in Poland's economic and sociopolitical life. Their essence is the consistent democratization and restructuring of state political institutions, as well as a far-reaching reform of the economy. The Polish model of democratic, humanist socialism is assuming an increasingly clearer form. Favorable conditions for the attainment of broad national accord are ripening. We are being consistent in our efforts to make the economy operate along new lines so as to ensure that it functions well and is based on market and efficiency-oriented mechanisms that release enterprise and initiative. We have created favorable conditions for the involvement of foreign capital in this process. We are pleased that this is being increasingly noticed and better understood, and this is also true of Belgium. We hope that this will manifest itself in concrete undertakings and initiatives that will enrich the substance of our bilateral relations.

Esteemed Prime Minister, esteemed guests, it genuinely pleases me to be able to say that our talks have been concrete and useful and have taken place in a frank and open atmosphere. I am convinced that they will promote the strengthening of traditional friendship between our peoples, the further successful development of cooperation between our states in all areas, and the expansion of collaboration between our states in the international arena.

In this spirit, I wish to propose a toast: to Belgium's prosperity; to the health of King Baudoin and Queen Fabiol; to your health, esteemed Prime Minister, that of Mrs Martens, and that of all our Belgian guests; to friendship and the fruitful development of cooperation between our states and peoples.

Further on Scouts Union Congress in Warsaw

New Chief Gives News Conference

PM0704092389 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 31 Mar-2 Apr 89 p 3

[Report by unidentified SZTANDAR MLODYCH correspondent on 30 March news conference given by Krzysztof Grzebyk, newly elected chief of the Polish Scouts Union, at union's 26th congress in Warsaw]

[Text] Correspondents accredited to the 26th Polish Scouts Union [ZHP] Congress permitted themselves a minor gamble: They set up an election sweepstake. The winners, that is, those who backed Krzysztof Grzebyk, decided to use their winnings to buy a prize trophy for the new chief: an impressively large cactus plant, which they presented to the leader-elect just before his first news conference. Could it mean that the next term of office will be a real bed of thorns for the new ZHP leadership?

Here is what Krzysztof Grzebyk said to the reporters:

On his colleagues-to-be:

So far I have only had 20 minutes to talk to them, but I was glad to notice that no one wanted to impose their views on me. I should like to see the ZHP leadership team pull our scouting cart in one and the same direction: the direction which is right for our union.

On alternative youth movements:

Those who have left the ZHP have a chance to return to it now, to find their own place within it. But I must be a realist, so I am convinced that even if we were to introduce all kinds of changes that not even the late Andrzej Malkowski [creator of Baden-Powell-style boy scout movement in Poland in the early 1900's] would have dreamed of, there would still be those who would want our union to be different. I am convinced that authentic educational and instruction work can be carried out within the ZHP.

On tolerance:

We should make an attempt to enter into dialogue with the church—not for political reasons but in order to open the scouting movement to all shared, progressive, human values.

On the distances separating Rzeszow from Warsaw and Rzeszow from Lvov:

In June 1988 I took part in the first Polish scouting camp to be held in Lvov since the last world war. For at least 2 years now we have had evidence of the goodwill, the willingness, and the opportunity for cooperation. Together with All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League members we tidied up the area of the Lyczakowski Cemetery where the insurgents of 1830 and 1863 [dates of Polish insurrections against Russian rule] are buried. This is another thing that has by now assumed a symbolic dimension.

On Article 44 of the associations bill:

What I am about to say is not to be taken as an official ZHP position because we have not yet had the time to coordinate our views. It is just the subjective opinion of a ZHP instructor. I think that the proposal, submitted by our Working Group VIII, that we address a letter of appeal to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic asking for Article 44 of the bill to be deleted, is unrealistic. It is most unlikely that the congress would approve it. It would be better to have the choice between an undivided scouting movement and other organizations for children and young people. Moreover, if the good of our union is to be considered, we should be allowed to retain our symbols.

On educational and instruction work:

There is a phrase, "areas of educational wilderness," which is applied to describe young people who remain outside the influence of the ZHP or other similar organizations. It would be a good idea to begin cultivating those areas too.

On the 26th congress:

It differs diametrically from the earlier congresses, not only because of the change in the numbering [congress changed its number from 9th to 26th to take into account all prewar Polish scouting congresses, thus winning battle for official recognition of the ZHP as a continuation of the scouting movement in presocialist Poland]. It offers us a chance to create a better scouting movement.

Jaruzelski on Scout Movement

PM0704082989 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 30 Mar 89 p 3

[Unattributed report on interview with General Wojciech Jaruzelski by an unidentified correspondent on 29 March at the Polish Scouts Union Congress in the Congress Hall of Warsaw's Palace of Culture and Science]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Correspondent] General, which changes in the scouting movement do you welcome most enthusiastically?

[Jaruzelski] The congress debates are still under way, so it would be premature to pass opinions already and make anticipatory judgments of what changes it might bring. However, it seems to me that the scouting organization wants to move with the spirit of the times, to change and adapt itself to the requirements of the moment. Its most worthwhile quality consists in the fact that it does not become remain entrenched in antiquated formulas but—while preserving all the universal values which can be always drawn upon—wants to pursue new solutions, a diversity of color, variety, and argument. I believe that this will be the future of the scouting movement.

Siwicki Addresses Congress

PM0704093589 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 30 Mar 89 p 3

["Extract" from address by Army General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense and chairman of the Friends of the Scouting Movement Main Council, delivered 29 March at the plenary meeting of the Polish Scouts Union Congress in Warsaw: "Adherence to Principles Is Not at Odds With Progress"]

[Text] The most valuable educational accomplishment the Polish Scouts Union [ZHP] can rightly claim is its practice—pursued consistently over the years—of implementing the principle of continuity of instruction and direction. The instruction and direction it offers to its members at all age levels, from cub through scout, to scouting instructor, means that the ZHP can prepare the young generation to act independently and creatively both for their own and the public good, as no other organization can. The ZHP is a most wonderful organization of people who are young in years and youthful in spirit, people who love life and who recognize and acknowledge their duty to serve the whole community. The cub promise, the scout law and promise, and the scouting instructor's pledge all express values which create a strong bond between all generations in the scouting movement. This cohesive system helps to make the young sensitive to human concerns and to civic and social problems. It shows them how much the fate of the individual depends on the fate of the community in which that individual lives. The work of the ZHP helps to forge desirable civic attitudes among scouts—attitudes which are demonstrated in their activity and enterprise, and in their faithful adherence to the highest human values and principles.

As your friends, allies, and admirers, we fully endorse the proposals embodied in the draft documents you have submitted to the congress. We particularly agree with the draft congress resolution in which you set out recommendations concerning, among other things, the need to build a more modern organization which would more fully acknowledge and accommodate the diversity of milieus and world views you represent: an organization which would carry out independent educational policy programs, draw even more widely from the wealth of the scouting movement's decades of experience in educational instruction and direction, and meet even more fully the aspirations of its cubs, scouts, and scouting instructors. As an organization, the ZHP is open to all young Poles—and I believe it will always remain so—because its supreme goal is to prepare young people to serve their homeland, the one and indivisible Poland.

Bill Drafted To Secure Polish Sea Zone

LD0604153389 Warsaw PAP in English 1335 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] Wasaw, April 6—Polish maritime authorities have drafted a bill on Polish sea space which is to secure, like in other coastal countries, a separate, exclusive economic zone on adjacent sea waters. The Polish sea zone, delimited in agreement with other Baltic countries, spreads some 75 km into the sea.

Under the draft law Poland will be granted an absolute priority in fishing and in exploitation of seabed resources in the zone, the Warsaw-based "KURIER POLSKI" evening paper reported. Under these circumstances the status of the "PetroBaltic" multi-national enterprise can be questioned.

Fishing regulations will be changed. So far if Polish fishermen have not reached their annual fishing quotas ensuing from international agreements, foreign cutters have been permitted to fish in Poland's fishing grounds. Unfortunately, contemporary "pirates," especially Danes, have never asked for such a permission. Whereas the new draft law envisages the announcement of tenders for fishing permits, to be sold on international market. The money acquired in this way is to be allocated to development of sea infrastructure.

A decision has been made to set up Polish sea inspection or sea police (also known as coast guard) with a view to securing the observance of regulations by foreign ships. Two speedy state-of-the-art inspection ships are being constructed at the "Wisla" (Vistula) shipyard in the coastal city of Gdansk to monitor the observance of the Polish laws on the Baltic by foreign units.

The ships will directly cooperate with two helicopters with Swedish electronic equipment aboard, expected to identify unwelcome foreign fishing boats as well as big ships which until now have been drawing off used oil and other impurities into Polish waters and going almost unpunished.

The draft is accompanied by other proposed bills related to the maritime sector, including those regulating the work of Polish sailors on foreign ships.

Ceausescu Says Romania 'Virtually Free of Debt'

AU0604142689 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Apr 89 p 7

["zr"-signed report in the "24 Hours Abroad" column]

[Text] According to Yugoslav diplomats in Bucharest, the highest Romanian representive, Ceausescu, told the president of the Confederation of SFRY Trade Unions, Orozen, that by 1 April Romania had repaid all foreign credits extended to it in previous years by various financial institutions of the capitalist world. Ceausescu supposedly said that Romania is virtually free of debt today, but one is still waiting hear this fact announced to the public.

SFRY Delegation Meets With Dobrescu

AU0404111089 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1003 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/4/1989—Invited by the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation in Romania [GTUCR], a T.U. [trade union] delegation of Yugoslavia, headed by Marian Orozen, president of the Council of Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, paid a swap-of-experience visit to Romania over 30 March-3 April, 1989. The guests conducted talks with a delegation of the T.U. in Romania, headed by Miu Dobrescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC [Central Committee] of the RCP, chairman of the GTUCR Central Council, visited the heavy machinery manufacturing enterprise of Bucharest as well as social-cultural units in Bucharest Municipality and Prahova and Brasov Counties.

Leaders Send Message to Hungarian Counterparts

AU0604092889 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Apr 89 p 3

[Message from President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu to Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party; Bruno Straub, president of Presidential Council; and Miklos Nemeth, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary]

[Text] To Comrade Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party; Comrade Bruno F. Straub, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Comrade Miklos Nemeth, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, Budapest:

On the 44th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism, we extend best wishes for progress and prosperity to you and the Hungarian people on behalf of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP], the State Council, and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

On this occasion, too, we want to reaffirm the conviction that, through joint efforts, the relations of cooperation and good neighborliness between our countries, based on observance of the principles of equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutual advantage, will continue to develop in the interest of the Romanian and Hungarian people, and to the benefit of the cause of socialism and peace.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Ceausescu Sends Greetings Telegram to 'Arafat

AU0404102789 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 4 Apr 89

["Telegram"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 4/04/1989—President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania sent the following telegram to the president of the state of Palestine, Yasir 'Arafat:

On behalf of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the Romanian people, just as on my own behalf, I take great pleasure in most sincerely congratulating you on your election to the high office of president of the state of Palestine.

The proclamation of the independent Palestinian state and your appointment as president of the state of Palestine are events of utmost significance for the attainment of the Palestinian people's legitimate aspirations to live in peace in a free and independent homeland.

I would like to reiterate on this occasion too the constant support of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the Romanian people for the tireless fight and efforts of the Palestinian people towards a comprehensive, just and durable solution to the Middle East situation.

I am fully convinced that the development of the friendly and cooperative ties between our peoples and states is to mutual benefit and meets the interests of international peace and understanding.

I take this opportunity to convey you the best wishes of good health and personal happiness, of further successes in your highly responsible activity.

Stoian RCP Message to Moroccan Party Congress

AU3103185189 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 31 Mar 89

["RCP Message of Salute Addressed to Morocco's Union Socialiste des Forces Populaires"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Rabat, AGERPRES, 31/03/1989—On behalf of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] and of its General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, the participants in the proceedings of the Fifth Congress of Union Socialiste des Forces Populaires of Morocco were conveyed a warm message of salute and the expression of feelings of friendship and militant solidarity by the RCP representative to the congress, Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the RCP.

The Romanian Communist Party and Union Socialiste des Forces Populaires of Morocco as well as the Romanian and the Moroccan people, have established and developed good relations in friendship, collaboration, mutual esteem and respect—the speaker stated—expressing the belief that, by joint efforts, these ties will further develop and strengthen on multiple planes.

The speaker showed that the RCP and Romania actively participate in promoting and asserting a new policy of peace, disarmament and collaboration among nations.

The RCP—he stressed—considers that, although some positive steps have been made towards detente and disarmament, the international situation is still complex and contradictory. This is why we consider it imperatively necessary that all efforts of all progressive, realistic forces of all peoples be united for achieving a radical change in the world political life for adopting a complex disarmament programme.

The RCP—the speaker went on—worked for the negotiated settlement of the Middle East situation, for a lasting, just and durable peace which should ensure the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, including the creation of a Palestinian independent state, as well as the security and integrity of all states in the region.

Romania has consistently proved its solidarity with the peoples' fight for liquidating any form of colonialism and neo-colonialism, for obtaining national independence.

Aware of the importance of the unity of action of all progressive, revolutionary and democratic forces—the speaker said in conclusion—the Romanian Communist Party militates for strengthening the collaboration with all communist, worker, socialist and social democrat parties, with the national liberation movements and with other democratic organizations in the joint fight for peace and social progress, for a better and more just world on our planet.

Support for Namibian People's Cause Expressed

AU0104185789 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1754 GMT 1 Apr 89

["Romania Supports the Namibian People's Just Cause"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/04/1989—The democratic and progressive forces everywhere mark the passage, as of 1 April, to the application of the UN plan regarding south-west Africa—the start of the process of proclaiming Namibia's independence.

Consistent with her policy of solidarity with the African peoples, with all the peoples fighting to assert their right to develop self-reliance, Socialist Romania sided and continues to side with the Namibian people, granting them permanent support—political, diplomatic, moral and material. Romania was the first state to sign an international document with the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), which made an important contribution to the recognition of this organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people. Romania also initiated or co-sponsored a number of resolutions at the United Nations for the recognition of the Namibian people's legitimate rights.

This militant friendship and solidarity found telling expressions during the multiple meetings in Bucharest and on African soil, between President Nicolae Ceausescu and SWAPO President Sam Nujoma, when the Romanian head of state reiterated each time Romania's firm resolve to further assist the Namibian people in the fight for the victory of their just cause. "Romania"—President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out—"has always supported the peoples' fight for national independence and expressed its active solidarity with the fight of the SWAPO-led Namibian people and demands that the Namibian people's right to be master of its destinies should be observed and everything possible be done to achieve Namibia's independence."

Deputy Premier Fazekas Meets Vietnamese Official

AU0404175189 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1622 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/4/1989—Ludovic Fazekas, deputy prime minister of Romania, received on April 4 Mai Ky, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, who is paying a visit to Romania.

During the interview, they discussed questions related to the development of the economic collaboration between Romania and Vietnam.

Increase in Number of Workplaces Noted

AU0404144289 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1301 GMT 4 Apr 89

["Full Employment—A Fundamental Strategic Option"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 04/04/1989—Thousands of new production units, especially after 1965, along with the expansion and modernization of the existing ones have substantially increased the number of work places in Romania. Since that reference year 5.7 million new jobs have been created, enough to absorb the natural rise of the population of working age and to give stable jobs to people who used to work on a temporary basis.

Full employment has been achieved against the background of the humanitary political concept that links nationwide economic and social opportunities to professional training, something that all the generations born these years have enjoyed, or to retraining—for the older generations. Since 1965 more than 1.8 million have graduated from vocational schools, about 250,000 from foremen's schools, and nearly three million from high schools. Upwards of 700,000 have taken the courses of higher schools, more than half of them in engineering.

Economic growth, industrial more particularly, has brought big changes in the structure of the working population. The drop in the agricultural population which averaged 700 thousand over 1950-1965, was considerably steeper in the next five-year periods when the growing pace of industrialization created about two million jobs to decrease the agricultural population by two-and-a-half million.

Close to two million people are to be trained during the on-going five-year period that ends in 1990.

A rational location of the forces of production in the territory to meet the local material and work force availabilities resulted in a harmonious distribution of the work force in the country. A harmonious across-the-country development policy also in this five-year period is aimed at an at least 80 thousand lei worth of economic activity per capita in every county and at an average of 400-500 working people in one thousand inhabitants. In 1990 the working population is planned to be 11.5 million, of which 73 per cent will be non-agricultural. The larger number of jobs created in areas with a work force surplus will help its stabilization and lower the number of commuters, all the while improving the general standard of living.

Largest Ever Romanian-Built Ship Finished

AU0304121689 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 3 Apr 89

["Romanian Merchant Fleet's Biggest Ship—Comanesti Ore Carrier"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/4/1989—The biggest ship ever built by Romania, the "Comanesti" ore-carrier of 165,000 dwt is at sea on rests. The giant ore-carrier was built by the Constanta Shipyard. It is 304 meters long, 46 m wide and is as high as a 12-storey building. The 19,000 hp engine is of Mann-Resita type. Both the engine and diesel generator as well as other installations, including the navigation installations, are made by Romanian enterprises at a high quality standard.

The over one-century-old shipyard in Constanta included its name in the list of world's biggest producers 20 years ego, when it equipped and reorganized at new dimensions, the Romanian sea fleet. In April 1975 the first 55,000 dwt ore carrier of a long series was put at sea. Bulk-carriers followed, of 65,000 dwt and, in 1977, the first 150,000 oil tanker that now yielded its lead to the "Comanesti" which gets ready for its maiden trip, bound for Australia.

With the ships built in Constanta, Mangalia, Galati, Braila, Giurgiu, Oltenita, Drobeta Turnu Severin, the Romanian maritime fleet has grown considerably, from 8 ships in 1950 to 32 in 1965 with a displacement of 25,000 dwt, and 275 ships now, totaling a capacity of over five million dwt.

Presidium Adopts Document on LCY Transformation

LD0604175889 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1345 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Apr (TANJUG)—At today's session, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] Central Committee Presidium adopted the document on the principles of the transformation of the LCY, on which a discussion will be held at the session of the LCY Central Committee at the end of next week. [14 April] This practically opens the process of the public discussion on the reform of the LCY, which will be conducted in the form of an all-party debate in the period leading up to the 14th congress at the end of the year.

In a discussion lasting several hours, the members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium pointed out that the draft document on the transformation of the LCY, produced by the commission set up during the 17th LCY Central Committee, chaired by Stipe Suvar, represented a solid basis, despite some objections, for a widespread debate in the party membership of Yugoslavia, which will decide on what kind of LC we need in the further development of socialism and its renewal on the basis of socialist self-management.

Leaders Voice Criticism

LD0704033989 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0210 GMT 7 Apr 89

[Text] Belgrade, April 6 (TANJUG)—The Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee today adopted a draft document on the party reform, drawn up by a commission headed by LCY leader Dr. Stipe Suvar.

The Central Committee will discuss the document late next week. This discussion will open a public debate on the reform of the LCY which will last until the next 14th party congress, scheduled for late 1989.

The draft document, "Main Directions of the LCY Reform", was recently sharply criticized by the Republics of Serbia, Montenegro and the Vojvodina Province, for various reasons.

Members of the LCY collective leadership agreed, however, that the draft document was an acceptable basis for a discussion on what the LCY had to change in order to maintain a leading ideological role in the renewal of Yugoslav self-managing socialism.

Although different opinions were expressed on certain significant questions regarding the LCY reform, the Presidency adopted the document bearing in mind that the delegates would have the last say at the congress.

LCY CC [Central Committee] Presidency Secretary Stefan Korosec said that the project of renewing socialism in Yugoslavia was based on the orientation towards market economy and the acceptance of political pluralism in the sense of the competition of ideas, programs and initiatives.

The LCY remains on the strategic directions of building socialism but can reform itself according to the new conditions of the country's development and the tasks of the economic and political reforms, which most of the Yugoslavs already support, the LCY CC Presidency members agreed.

They assessed that the new LCY program document must give an answer to the key question—how to secure the Yugoslav synthesis and the party's cohesive role in society.

President of the LC [League of Communists] Central Committee of Slovenia Milan Kucan maintains that the main issue is whether there is a crisis of the idea of socialism, its concept, model or practice. The LCY reform must be in the service of social reforms, free development and equitable affirmation of all. The party itself has to expose itself to the daily examination of its own abilities and to oppose monism, which as the source of bureaucratization, has done it a lot of damage, Kucan said.

Kucan maintains that it should be more underscored that the LCY remains a united but pluralistic organization in the new conditions.

As opposed to Kucan, member of the federal party leadership, Dusan Ckrebic from Serbia, maintains that the proposed document should define a greater responsibility of party of the LCY for unity in the party and its center.

President of the Vojvodina Province Communists Nedeljko Sipovac directly opposed parts of the document which provide for decision-taking by consensus in LCY bodies and mean the strengthening of the republican and provincial organizations autonomy at the expense of the LCY's unity.

Leader of the LC of Serbia Slobodan Milosevic was even more firm when he warned that the principle of concensus would finally abolish the LCY and turn it into a league of Leagues of Communists.

Milosevic criticized the proposed document for not offering explicit answers to the reform of the political system. He did not dispute what kind of a socialism the LC was urging, but noted that the answer to the question "what kind of a Yugoslavia we want" was equally important.

Milosevic maintains that there are no conditions for the functioning of a united Yugoslav economic market if the monetary, fiscal and foreign economic relations policies are not under the jurisdiction of the federation. He disagreed with the phrase that the republics and province's constitutional duties and obligations cannot be changed "in any form nor in any way", because this a priori makes irrelevant the drawing up of a new constitution, which the majority urges.

LCY Presidium Adopts, Defends Stands on Suvar

AU0604103189 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Mar 89 p 7

["The Stands of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the Demand of the Vojvodina LC That Stipe Suvar, President of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Be Relieved of His Post"]

[Text] At its 130th and 131st sessions, held on 7 and 15 March 1989, the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] discussed the demand of the extraordinary conference of the League of Communists [LC] of Vojvodina that Stipe Suvar, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, be replaced or relieved of his post. After a thorough assessment of this demand and the explanation of the Presidium of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee, the LCY Central Committee Presidium concluded:

It is the right of every member of the LC and every LC organization and organ to raise the question of accountability in the LCY, ranging from that of an individual to that of the highest organs and their members. Initiatives to establish accountability must be discussed by the competent LC organs in accordance with the envisaged statutory procedure, and the decisions can be made only on the basis of evidence provided. In this respect, the demand of the extraordinary conference of the Vojvodina LC complies with the party statute. Proceeding from this, the LCY Central Committee Presidium started a discussion about the demand of the extraordinary conference of the Vojvodina LC.

Political Coalition

The request "that the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, which is to say Stipe Suvar, be relieved of his post" states: "The course of the discussion at this conference and the views and assessments expressed on the work, conduct, and moral image of the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Stipe Suvar, provided the reasons for adopting such a stand.

"In view of what happened concerning the position of Vojvodina's former leadership, and what happened in Montenegro between the October manifestations and the change in the Montenegrin leadership, it is quite clear that an unprincipled political coalition had indeed been formed in the LCY and that Stipe Suvar was part of it. This was crucial for further breaking the unity of the LCY. It is also quite clear that through his assessments and views, Comrade Suvar assumed a role in which he confronted the Serbian and Montenegrin peoples on one hand, and the Serbian and Macedonian peoples on the other.

"The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium is most responsible for the delays and the tactical games in the implementation of the adopted political decisions, established stands, and ideopolitical orientations for resolving the situation in Kosovo.

"Because of all this, and in accordance with what was said during the discussion, the conference unanimously decided not to express full confidence in the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Stipe Suvar. In this way, the conference fully expressed the will, revolutionary demands, and mood of the Vojvodina LC membership."

The party and the mass public have been informed about the contents of this demand.

At the request of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium forwarded an explanation of the demand of the extraordinary conference of the Vojvodina LC. The provincial committee supplemented this demand with some new dimensions concerning the accountability of the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stating that he was accountable for the failure to implement the stands of the first LCY conference and of the 17th LCY session in many key areas, particularly with respect to Kosovo; that he closely worked with the former leadership of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, which conducted an autonomist policy, and that this was allegedly proved by a telex message sent to the Presidia of the Serbian LC Central Committee and the Vojvodina and Kosovo Provincial Committees from the 87th session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; that he retained his own view on people's rallies, despite the fact that the 17th session of the LCY Central Committee had positively assessed their dominant characteristics, and that this view "formed the basis for hindering activities to overcome the counterrevolution in Kosovo"; that he displayed a lack of punctuality, inadequacy, a lack of principles, and that he watered down and slowed down the constitutional changes in the Socialist Republic [SR] of Serbia; that he made ill-considered remarks which caused multifaceted divisions among the leaderships and among some peoples; that he lacked clear stands and attitudes toward some negative events in the political life in the SR of Slovenia; that he held certain views on the 'consensus' economy and constitutional changes carried out the 1970's; and that he dissociated himself from the draft conclusions on the LC's tasks on the further development of self-managing organization and decisionmaking in associated labor adopted at the 75th session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium in April 1988.

On the basis of a thorough assessment of all points contained in the demand of the extraordinary conference of the Vojvodina LC and the explanation of the Presidium of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee, the LCY Central Committee Presidium has adopted the following stands:

—There is no evidence whatsoever for the qualification "that an unprincipled political coalition had indeed been formed in the leadership of the LCY, and that Stipe Suvar was part of it," and that this "was crucial for the further breakdown in the unity of the LCY."

—The assertions that the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium is responsible for the worsening situation in Kosovo and the failure to implement the tasks of the first conference of the LCY and the 17th session of LCY Central Committee are unfounded. The situation in Kosovo has been continuously deteriorating since 1981. Assessments about this were made by the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the Serbian Central Committee Presidium, and the duties and tasks of the LCY in this respect were established, particularly those of the Serbian and Kosovo LC's. In this period, and especially after the ninth session of the LCY Central Committee, there have been very intensive activities to overcome the grave situation in Kosovo in which numerous members of the LCY Central Committee and the Serbian LC Central Committee were directly involved. A series of measures and actions were undertaken by state organs—and all this did not yield positive results. This necessarily imposes the need to critically examine the causes of the previously futile actions by the LCY and demands a more resolute action in line with the adopted stands of the LCY Central Committee. Therefore, the accountability for failing to implement the policy and tasks of the LCY concerning Kosovo must be viewed in its entirety and should not be attributed exclusively to the LCY Central Committee Presidium, especially not only to its president. The Presidium itself has self-critically assessed its work regarding Kosovo. At the 17th session, the LCY Central Committee criticized the Presidium and obliged it to "undertake all necessary measure and activities for a consistent and full realization of the LCY's stands on Kosovo."

Self-Critical Assessment

The LCY Central Committee Presidium self-critically assesses that it did not always react promptly and adequately or evaluate events in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and the SR of Montenegro, and that it did not fully appreciate the depth and all aspects of the situation and events in the SR of Montenegro. Its statements and stands in connection with this represent an act of collective work rather than personal views of the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. In regard to the objection to Stipe Suvar's statement, "I think that we in the LC must openly and clearly say that rallies cannot replace party leaderships," which is contained in the above-mentioned explanation, the Presidium points out that after the events in Vojvodina and Montenegro, it adopted a stand that "it cannot accept the methods of blackmail and pressure in the cadre policy aimed at accomplishing the cadre's and other aims..." and that the president and the secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium "can only be accountable within the framework of the collective accountability of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, which was also the view of the LCY Central Committee." In this context, the Presidium believes that the president of the Presidium has acted in accordance with the stands of the 17th session of the LCY Central Committee.

—The LCY Central Committee Presidium has adopted a clear stand on the constitutional changes in the SR of Serbia and on several occasions demanded that the Communists in the relevant organs and institutions of the system pursue action so that these changes are adopted within the envisaged period, that the public be correctly informed about the character of the changes, that disinformation be eliminated, and so forth. The Presidium cannot accept the criticism of the extraordinary conference of the Vojvodina LC that it did not adopt its ideopolitical stands concerning these changes and that no account was taken of the fact that all these questions are contained in the stands of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on strengthening unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia, adopted in 1985, and in other documents of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. At all 13 of its sessions since the launch of the initiative to change the Constitution, the LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed the ideopolitical basis for the changes to the SFRY Constitution that refer to the constitutional position of the SR of Serbia, as well as the changes concerning the Constitution of the SR of Serbia. This issue was discussed at five sessions held in 1988, as well as at the 12th, 17th, and 18th sessions of the LCY Central Committee. The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium supported the changes to the Constitution of the SR of Serbia; on no occasion did he come up with contrary stands.

The Presidium has concluded that at a session of the Slovene LC Central Committee, immediately prior to his election to the present post, and on other earlier and subsequent occasions, the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium spoke very critically about some negative phenomena and processes in the SR of Slovenia, as well as about some positive aspects of political events, and emphasized the political stands of the LCY and the duties of the Slovene LC and its organs concerning the realization of this policy. Therefore, the criticism that he did not react to negative phenomena in Slovenia is not valid. Moreover, he clearly expressed his views on the emergence of nationalism and unacceptable tendencies in political organization at the 17th and 20th sessions of the LCY Central Committee, at the sessions of the Commission for the Transformation of the LCY, and his other public speeches.

—The Presidium of the LCY Central Committee has particularly stressed that Stipe Suvar is a proven fighter against all types of nationalism. He proved that to the greatest extent in the fight against nationalism in his own republic. Suvar persistently and resolutely supported the consistent implementation of the LCY program, the resolutions of the 13th congress, the stands of the LCY conference, and the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee, the policy of equality and the brotherhood and unity of all peoples and nationalities, and Tito's road in building socialist federal Yugoslavia.

The initiative of the extraordinary conference of the Vojvodina LC must be assessed in light of a very difficult socioeconomic situation in the country, sluggishness in overcoming and solving a series of problems, the deepening of the economic and political crisis, and the deterioration of the situation in Kosovo. Objectively speaking, all this has the effect of increasing criticism of other leaderships, including the LCY leadership and the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. This must be taken into consideration in evaluating the objective burden of and the accountability in the performance of responsible duties in the LC organs. All this imposes an additional duty on the LCY Central Committee Presidium to work and act more efficiently and more responsibly than before, to be more united, to react promptly to social events, to anticipate events in its actions and prevent negative tendencies, and to direct the total social activity toward a more constructive change in the situation and social relations, in line with established stands and policies. In this context, the social criticism, as well as the criticism of the LCY, should be made on a real and principled basis and should be directed toward the creation of greater unity, curbing inflation, and finding better solutions to remove weaknesses and a quicker way out of the crisis. The LCY has a special obligation to develop comradely relations in its own ranks, to establish trust and tolerance, to encourage constructive criticism and a sense of responsibility, and to preclude nondemocratic methods and unprincipled conduct which place a question mark over the moral and political integrity of the members.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium responsibly accepts part of the criticism voiced at the extraordinary conference of the Vojvodina LC. This criticism served as a motive for the criticism and self-criticism of the Presidium and the president of the Presidium that were made for this reason at the Presidium's sessions, criticism that had the aim of overcoming weaknesses in their work.

Personal and Collective

The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium has self-critically assessed his work and the insufficient persistence in initiating some new questions on the work of the LC, particularly a timely reaction to cases of deviation from the established policy in some parts of the LCY and their leadership.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium stresses that the trust of the LCY membership in the president of the Presidium depends not only on his personal qualities and work, but to a large extent on collective work and unity among the organs which he heads, and on the work and responsibilities of the republican and provincial leadership. The existing differences and disunity in the LCY objectively limit the work of the president of the Presidium and undermine his reputation and trust among the membership and the working class. Therefore, it is the duty of all sections of the LCY, particularly the leadership of the republican and provincial LC's, to work on a constructive social climate, mutual trust, and unity. On several occasions, the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium explicitly demanded that the Communists in the LC organs, the system's institutions, and public information media cease activities which threaten unity in the LCY and the country as a whole and which harm the reputation of the LCY and its organs. Failing to carry out these duties would significantly increase mistrust in the LCY leadership and the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium emphasizes that for the first time, LCY has encountered the demand for the replacement of the top man of its leadership and that in overcoming the newly created situation, one must take into account all the negative consequences for unity in the LCY and the country that could arise from the decision that the Presidium is making. Relieving the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium of his duties without acceptable evidence would certainly be understood differently in different parts of the LCY, as well as in the LCY as a whole. This could have an effect on the further deepening of the tendencies toward disintegration in the LCY.

When it comes to the question of accountability, in the LCY there must be confidence in the morality of every member. We must also create an atmosphere for a democratic, comradely, principled, and well-argued dialogue so that we can simultaneously develop critical attitudes toward all those who hold certain social and political views on some essential questions. Only in this way can we critically discuss the state of affairs, real problems, what has been and what has not been accomplished, and weaknesses, as well as the question of accountability, and not proceed from trust or a lack of trust in people which has been expressed in advance. The toleration of unprincipled criticism has always been the source of intrigues and disintegration in the revolutionary movement, just as the comradely but critical attitudes among the Communists have always been a strong source of the power for the revolutionary movement and the LCY. This is an essential condition for strengthening its unity and ability to carry out actions.

Proceeding from everything mentioned above, the LCY Central Committee Presidium has decided not to accept the demand of the extraordinary conference of the

Vojvodina LC to initiate a process to replace Stipe Suvar or relieve him of his post as president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

[Remainder of this item appears boxed within the body of the item]

There Is No Going Back

The LCY Central Committee Presidium does not accept the objections to the stands which Stipe Suvar made in the past before he became president, because it proceeds from the view that every LC member has the right to express his opinion and to develop and alter it through the democratic process of the development of LCY policy, as well as from the view that some of Stipe Suvar's stands for which he is now being called to account were known even before he became president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, but nobody had mentioned them before. Subsequently returning to the views of the LC members that were expressed as long ago as 10 years or more would introduce into the political life of the LC methods of work that are incompatible with its democratic being; it would suppress freedom of thought and democratic discussion and would put all members of the LC, even the leadership of the LC, in the position of not being able to freely participate in the work of LC organizations and organs.

Insufficient Precision

The LCY Central Committee Presidium pointed out to Stipe Suvar, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the insufficient precision of some of his statements, which some media presented to the public in a distorted form, and pointed out that these statements could lead to wrong conclusions. In this context, it was concluded that his statement regarding the threat to the Macedonian people from the nationalisms of four neighboring nations can be and is interpreted differently. The statement should have more precisely distinguished between the nationalisms of state policies and the nationalism that exists in the SR of Serbia, but is not the policy of the LC of this republic, nor the orientation of the Serbian people. However, the Presidium has also concluded that his statement was not received in the SR of Macedonia as an attack on relations between the Macedonian and Serbian peoples, and that his speech as whole does not equate the Serbian people with the nationalism that exists within this nation.

Suvar, LCY Delegation Return From India

LD0504224689 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2139 GMT 5 Apr 89

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Apr (TANJUG)—Dr Stipe Suvar, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] Central Committee Presidium, who led the Yugoslav delegation taking part in the "roundtable" between the LCY and the Indian National Congress in New Delhi, this evening assessed the content of the 2-day meeting as well as the talks conducted with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, president of the Congress Party, and other high-ranking officials as very meaningful.

In his statement at Belgrade airport upon his return from India, Dr Suvar spoke of full agreement by representatives of both parties on the stand that the struggle for peace, disarmament, and economic equality remained the main issues the Nonaligned Movement should continue to solve in the future.

Special attention was devoted to preparations for the forthcoming nonaligned summit in Belgrade. The Indian side expressed interest in the outcome of the meeting to be as successful as possible as well as a desire for the closet possible cooperation with Yugoslavia.

The LCY delegation—which, apart from Dr Suvar, included Dr Vasil Tupurkovski, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dr Svetislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the Presidium; and Dr Bojana Tadic, scientific assistant at the Institute for International Politics and Economy—was welcomed at Belgrade airport by Boris Muzevic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Ljubomir Varosilija, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and K. Singh, charge d'affaires of the Indian Embassy in Belgrade.

Consular Activities in Sydney To Resume

LD0604142989 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1325 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] Belgrade, April 6 (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia will again be able to carry on consular activities in Sydney, learns TANJUG.

The Australian Government's move, reported by foreign news agencies on Thursday, is a step forward in normalizing consular and developing overall diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Australia closed the Yugoslav Consulate General in Sydney and expelled its staff on December 1 last year, following Yugoslavia's refusal to meet its demand in the form of an ultimatum to hand over the consulate's security guard who fired a shot during the Ustasha terrorist demonstrations on November 27.

The guard fired a warning shot into the air when Ustasha terrorists, supporters of a World-War-Two fascist quisling creation on Yugoslav territory, the so-called "independent state of Croatia," forcibly entered the grounds of the consulate general, attacked consular staff and tried to pull down the Yugoslav flag.

Australia, which failed to ensure an adequate protection of the building, claimed that the security guard had wounded a 16-year-old demonstrator.

Consular activities will not be immediately resumed in the closed Yugoslav Consulate General but in other premises in Sydney rented for the purpose. For the time being, they will be limited to two days per month.

TANJUG also learns that the Australian Government has agreed to an increase in diplomatic staff in the Yugoslav Embassy in Canberra, which will temporarily take over consular activities until the reopening of the consulate general in Sydney.

For its part, Yugoslavia will allow the replacement of three Australian diplomats in Belgrade who had to leave at its request in connection with the inadequate protection and closing of the consulate general in Sydney.

Leaders Greet Hungarian Counterparts

Dizdarevic to Straub

LD0504131189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1243 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Apr (TANJUG)—In connection with the Hungarian national holiday, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram with cordial felicitations and best wishes to Ferenc Straub, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Markovic to Nemeth

LD0504124789 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1244 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Apr (TANJUG)—In connection with the national holiday of the Hungarian People's Republic FEC President, Ante Markovic has sent a telegram with cordial felicitations and best wishes to Miklos Nemeth, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Drnovsek's Election Seen as 'Significant Event'

AU0604132789 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 4 Apr 89 p 1

[Branimir Nesovic commentary from the "Topic of the Day" column: "A Vote for Something Different"]

[Text] Last night's official confirmation that in Sunday's [2 April] voting Slovenia had opted for Janez Drnovsek was a significant political event, not only because we have a new head of state—the assembly still has to vote on this—but primarily because the voters fully used their first real opportunity to directly express their views on such an important matter as who will be the head of the country.

Their choice of one of the two relatively equal candidates probably means a vote for a young man who has so far not been burdened by politics. It was not professionalism, which both candidates possess, nor experience, which the victor cannot much boast of, nor his skill in witty repartee in the short election campaign, nor similarity in the programs that decided in the victor's favor; instead, it was his generation's symbolic lack of guilt for all the bad that we have been living through for too many years. Janez Drnovsek was not a partisan and has not been a builder of an apparently rich and conflict-free socialist self-managing community, but is a young expert with political ambitions for whom opportunity has arisen.

It is possible to deduce from this what people expect from him: to reconcile the quarreling political-bureaucratic oligarchy; to protect the rule of law; to earn a few dinars rather than to only beg; to walk proudly in the world; and finally, to have a Slovene feather in his hat.

A difficult and short year is ahead of him. Perhaps the year will be easier and longer for him if he includes in his stateman's duties the duty of talking to the people as much as possible.

Defense Committee Postpones Discussion on Army

LD0604091589 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1343 GMT 5 Apr 89

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 5 Apr (TANJUG)—Delegates of the Federal Chamber Committee for National Defense postponed a discussion, scheduled for today, on the report "On the Essence, Causes, and Assessments of Attacks on the Concept of the All-People's Defense and Especially the Yugoslav People's Army." This was decided following a prolonged and persistant demand by delegates from Slovenia.

Proposing the postponement of the discussion on this FEC report, Viktorija Potocnik and Vilko Jelen stressed that they did not possess a text in their mother tongue, which is contrary to the SFRY Constitution and the code of practice on the work of the SFRY Assembly.

They also added that the Slovene Assembly and its Executive Council had some objections to a number of stances and conclusions contained in the FEC report when they recently examined it. [passage omitted]

Commentaries Endorse First Steps of New FEC

AU0504135389

[Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 4 April carries on page 11 a 2,500-word item of selected commentary by five Yugoslav papers, dates not given, on the first measures taken by the new Federal Executive Council (FEC).

Miroslav Markovic, in a 700-word commentary in Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE in Serbo-Croatian entitled "Two and Two," states that "for Ante Markovic, two and two make four, just as in both mathematics and in Hasan

Fazlic's caricature of the new premier. Markovic and the new FEC showed this in the first government session, which the public (this is new) was told about at once...."

S. Paparela, in a 400-word commentary in Split SLOBODNA DALMACIJA in Serbo-Croatian entitled "A Government Determined To Govern," states that "fortunately, for a country exhausted by crisis, the first moves of the new FEC show the determination of Ante Markovic and his ministers to start marking out the road toward healthy market competition without waiting for formal and legal 'mechanisms.' The government has apparently decided to govern, and to do so convincingly and uncompromisingly when it comes to the question of the orientations which the premier-designate promised to the people in his inaugural speech."

Miroslav Koprivica, in a 400-word commentary in Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian entitled "A First Plus," states: "In its first moves, the new FEC team has clearly shown that it really means to move from words to deeds—from the way it was announced, by removing superfluous regulations, among other things."

M. Bozic, in a 400-word commentary in Novi Sad DNEVNIK in Serbo-Croatian entitled "Encouraging Moves," states: "In contrast to the two previous governments, that of Markovic has introduced from the very start, instead of a package of restrictive measures, a different approach—liberalizing measures in economic policy that are necessary to stimulate economic activity, and restoring citizens' confidence in the state."

Vesna Kostic, in a 400-word commentary in Belgrade POLITIKA EKSPRES in Serbo-Croatian entitled "Into Action Without Words," states: "During the 2 and ½ years when he was at the head of the FEC, Branko Mikulic dealt with the development of small businesses to the sound of much noise in the media, promising it the earth. However, even these 2 and ½ years were not enough to produce such a simple and tangible step as, for example, the full liberalization of the import of equipment and materials for private firms. Markovic has gone into action without verbiage."

SAWPY Presidium Supports Pluralistic System

LD0604212189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1319 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 6 Apr (TANJUG)—Political pluralism, which focuses on ordinary human beings, citizens, and his or her right to choose and decide about all questions of life and material production, is not contrary to the system of socialist self-management, but represents a path for its further development.

This is one of the basic assessments of today's scholarly and political discussion on "Political pluralism in the system of socialist self-management" organized by the Presidium of the Federal Conference of the SAWPY [Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia]. Prominent scholars from throughout the country took part in the discussion.

Several discussions about political pluralism took place at the SAWPY Federal Conference, but this is the first at this level and with this composition. People who until yesterday were regarded as dissidents and who were allowed to speak publicly only occasionally, took part in the discussion. For example, Mihajlo Markovic, Kosta Cavoski, and Ljuba Tadic participated in today's discussion. For that reason this meeting represents a top-ranking political event. In fact, such a discussion about the challenges of our reality and the possible future has never taken place before. Thus, the Socialist Alliance indicates that it will truly become the widest front of organized subjects in our society.

The aim of the discussion, as President of the SAWPY Federal Conference Bozidar Colakovic said at the begining, is to consider all options of democratic development of our political system. One of them is the development of political pluralism. At this time, Colakovic said, we endorse political pluralism while respecting the boundaries set by the SFRY Constitution. This discussion, Bozidar Colakovic stressed, is at the same time a first step toward a reform of the Socialist Alliance. [passage omitted]

Kosta Cavoski believes the Constitution cannot in itself solve the issue of democracy, unless other conditions are present in society. The right of people to vote and to associate, and a ban on monopoly of power are such fundamental (?conditions). He also said that the principle of freedom is betrayed in cases where power is defended at any cost. Fundamental human rights must be outside the realm of authorities. Cavoski criticized the idea of the party system withering away. He recalled that this idea was abused in Yugoslavia after the (second world) war. Namely, eight parties were officially registered in Yugoslavia in those years, and they operated publicly and legally. They were abolished by a political action—although, Cavoski said, the party system has never been officially abolished in our country. He believes Stalin's 1948 remark that the Communist Party of Yugoslavia drowned in the Popular Front contributed to the abolishment of the party system. [passage omitted]

Reviewing the present situation in the country, Branko Horvat emphasized that the accumulated negative experience is a step forward, as well as is today's session. Horvat illustrated his concept of democracy with the market, whose essence is competition and free enterprise. According to Branko Horvat, we do not have self-managment, and there can be no self-management because this presupposes the existence of the market principles. In fact, we live in a pluralism of national states, rather than democratic pluralism. Thus, nationalism is institutionally built into the political system, Horvat said. And now we are suprised with emergence of nationalisms. However, it is suprising that they did not emerge earlier and in a worse form. Branko Horvat stressed that conditions in which people decide on programs and not on national leaders should be created.

We are in a situation in which Yugoslavia practically does not exist. Horvat illustrated this claim with the recently formed Association for Yugoslav Democratic Initiative in Zagreb. We cannot register the association in Zagreb, since it is Yugoslav, he said, and we cannot register it in the SAWPY Federal Conference because there is no Yugoslav Socialist Alliance. The Socialist Alliance is an assembly of national socialist alliances, Branko Horvat said. [passage omitted]

Changes in socialist countries show that our path in fact does not exist anymore, Lev Kreft stressed. He especially drew attention to the necessity of (?having) the right to association and free, direct elections. Constitutional changes should follow this direction, although the existing constitutional framework can be a starting point for pluralism and reform, Kreft said. [passage omitted]

Beginning his speech, Mihajlo Markovic thanked the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium for inviting him to take part in the discussion. This is, after 25 years, his first invitation to such an official discussion, which also illustrates the new trends in the Socialist Alliance.

Markovic particularly spoke in favor of seeking new solutions with the aim of developing a political system based on democratic pluralism and the abolitions of monopoly. His aim is not a party state and party policy. These new solutions, he said, should be based on the civilizational gains of socialism, those which are worth it, of course. It is necessary to create conditions which would ensure fundamental human rights and the free expression of thought. [passage omitted]

According to Vukasin Pavlovic, socialism would have a future and could be an alternative to capitalism if it were democratic and, instead of being a developed industrial society, an ecologically sound one. He is in favor of what he described as transparty [transstranacko] political pluralism which would include prospective parties, autonomous trade union organizations, and a revitalized youth movement. Pavlovic believes that the key issue is not how to turn a one-party system into a multiparty one, but how to transform it into a social project of democratic socialism.

Aleksandar Grlickov said that the Socialist Alliance must carry out a powerful internal reform—without waiting for the changes to the Constitution— with help from the [LC League of Communists]. Such a new SAWPY should help new alliances and associations and encourage their foundation, not oppose them. Grlickov says the SAWPY must remove from its statue the words: "Led by the LCY", and the LC should not be mentioned in the new constitution. There can be no movement from a state into democratic socialism without a redistribution of political power.

Grlickov warned that uncontrollable advancement toward political pluralism could take us back to the classical state socialism. He also said that the only rational way toward reform was "the radical evolution of the existing system through its institutions," and not antibureaucratic revolutions. [transmission interrupted; TANJUG part 8 not received]

Academician Ljuba Tadic also expressed thanks for the invitation to attend the discussion. He said he did not need more than one "spectacle" in his life. In these words he dwelt on Branko Horvat's proposal to bring back to the university the people who had been thrown out several years ago in a spectacular way, as enemies, while today they are being asked for advice. They should be returned to universities in the same way; this would be a rehabilitation of democracy in Yugoslavia, Horvat said.

Among other things, Tadic said that political pluralism incorporates a specific concept of universal interest, which is a compromise of individual interests of participants in political life. He thinks that political pluralism cannot be realized within the framework of the present constitutional system. Problems should be solved in a democratic way, within the framework of institutions, but our institutions are not all democratic. Our system has been imposed on us by a decree which turned a united federation into a retrograde confederation, and equated decentralization with democracy. Democracy is not possible without opposition because it leads to a sclerosis of political institutions, Academician Tadic said.

Winding up the discussion, Marjan Kotar, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, praised the fact that today's discussion was not conducted within the framework of present events in the country. In his words, this discussion should have been held as much as 5 years ago. A so-called unity of views on the world does not contribute to efforts to find new ways of overcoming the crisis, Marjan Kotar said, among other things.

Trifunovic Proposed as Serbian Party President

AU0604142789 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] We now have a report from the session of the action conference of the League of Communists and the trade union organization of the Bor mining and smelting works.

The session was attended by Tomislav Milenkovic, president of the republican council of the Serbian trade union organization. The participants supported the proposal that Slobodan Milosevic be elected as president of the Serbian Presidency, that Zoran Sokolovic be elected as president of the Serbian Assembly, and that Bogdan Trifunovic be elected as president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia.

Assistant Defense Secretary Visits Kosovo

LD0604164589 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1436 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] Pristina, 6 Apr (TANJUG)—Lieutenant Colonel General Simeon Buncic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, and a team of the political administration of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense have visited Kosovo and toured a number of units and commands of the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) in this province.

Briefing the officers on the current sociopolitical situation in our country, Lt Col Gen Simeon Buncic drew special attention to the political commitment duties of members of the Army aimed at stabilizing the political and security situation. A discussion was also held on this in the Kosovo LC [League of Communists] Provincial Committee (PC). It was stated that all political and state organs must be involved to a greater extent in on-the-spot political work, the consolidation of trust among young people, the eradication of passive attitudes, the phenomena of fear for personal security, and in moves to overcome the crisis.

By attending a training session, exercises, and some other activities, Gen Buncic became acquainted with the life and work of units and commands. With his aides, he was personally convinced of the high degree of combat training, morale, ideopolitical unity, and of the resolve of cadets and officers to properly carry out all their set tasks. Members of the units and commands in Kosovo are exerting maximum efforts required by such a situation to ensure peace, stability, and the safety of all people living here, and are ready and determined to prevent every attempt by Albanian nationalists and separatists to achieve their sinister aims.

YPA members were also acquainted with the recognition extended to them by the federal secretary for national defense for successfully carrying out their set tasks in connection with the special measures of the SFRY Presidency, as well as for their contribution to the overall efforts to overcome the present difficult situation in Kosovo.

Having been briefed on numerous forms of cooperation between the army and the people, the assistant federal secretary for national defense pointed out the possibility of deepening contacts between the Army and people, especially among young people in Kosovo. This is also made possible by the fact that army members in this region enjoy a high reptuation among the Serbs, Montenegrins, Albanians, Turks, and other people.

During the talks, the officers frequently emphasized that they would spare no effort in carrying out their duties, but that they are concerned with a lack of unity among some of the country's leadership, which is most frequently manifested in connection with the measures and activities for overcoming the crisis in our society.

Trade Union Official Assesses Kosovo Situation

LD0604141589 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1218 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] Pristina, 6 Apr (TANJUG)—Marjan Orozen, president of the Central Council of the Yugoslav Federation of Trade Unions, said during talks with Kosovo trade union representatives today that the March demonstrations of Albanian nationalists inflicted enormous damage on Kosovo and all of Yugoslavia. Orozen stressed that during the latest Kosovo events, Yugoslavia had shown its readiness and capability to defend its freedom from hostile attacks and its determination not to succumb to any kind of pressures.

It was warned at the session that despite signs of the situation calming down, the activity of Albanian nationalists and separatists is still being felt. A growing number of fires have been reported lately, and hostile graffiti and the spreading of rumors have been observed.

Slovenia's Dolanc Speaks on Pluralism, Kosovo

AU0604172689 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 31 Mar 89 p 4

[Unattributed report on speech by Stane Dolanc, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, to the Slovene Assembly in Ljubljana on 30 March]

[Text] Ljubljana, 30 Mar—As the member of the SFRY Presidency elected by the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, Stane Dolanc explained to the delegates of the Slovene Assembly some positions and measures taken by the SFRY Presidency and the reasons why the Presidency took them.

He began by stating that the economic and political crisis, as well as all other crises emanating from them are shaking the foundations of Yugoslavia as a socialist, self-managing, and federal community of all our peoples and nationalities. Ideological and political dilemmas arise on questions of how the crisis situation could be overcome and what could be our road into the future. According to Dolanc, this is a clash between a search for what leads us into a socialism that is better for man, to true democracy and freedom of all on the one hand, and the concepts of party monolithism, unitarianism, and long outdated relations in our society on the other. This division is not black-and-white, and is not confined to republican or provincial borders.

Organized socialist forces obviously do not display enough readiness and ability to put an end to the present situation, because the Leagues of Communists [LC] and other organized socialist forces are too disunited in answers to numerous questions. Therefore, political organization on the basis of bourgeois-rightist, clerical, and nationalist premises is more and more prominent. Nationalist, bourgeois, bureaucratic-dogmatic, and other concepts are appearing on the political scene. They are becoming more and more aggressive, their intentions are becoming increasingly open, and their premises are being increasingly ramified and spread in the public. The economic, social, and developmental complex with inflation as a key unmastered problem is one of the main causes of the deep political and social dissatisfaction, which may lead to even wider protests and grave perturbations.

The protracted discussions on a large number of reform laws and other economic policy documents show that we are meeting resistance of an ideological and pragmatic nature. We therefore find it difficult to reach common standpoints, and this obstructs the way out of the economic crisis. Despite a declared agreement, the economic reform has been pushed into the background.

Numerous associated labor organizations, sectors of the economy, and some socioeconomic communities are still waiting for a turnabout in their economic position to occur primarily, or even exclusively, on the basis of financial aid from wider socioeconomic communities. The reliance on one's own forces and a better utilization of internal capacities and of comparative advantages of the several regions are thus pushed to the back. The possibilities for such aid are constantly diminishing, because the wider socioeconomic communities are also short of money and because their role in the economic life is changing.

Recently, we have even been meeting new forms of economic barriers erected by sociopolitical communities. For political reasons, some economic entities are breaking their business links with their long-established partners in other Yugoslav communities.

The negative effect of the unfavorable political relations in the country is also eloquently demonstrated by the reports on the exceptionally great damage that occurred during the mass strikes and demonstrations, especially in the Socialist Autonomous Province [SAP] of Kosovo, but also in other cases of mass work stoppages and irregular performance of duties.

The SFRY Presidency has incessantly drawn public attention to the dangerous consequences of such a situation, particularly because of the interruption of economic flows for political reasons.

Foreign Partners Canceling Contracts

The present political events also cause great damage to the economic relations of Yugoslavia with foreign countries. They seriously endanger the positive processes in our economic relations with foreign countries, and it happens that foreign partners withdraw from business cooperation and cancel the contracts concluded, that they are more and more restrained in negotiating new arrangements with Yugoslav enterprises, that they pose extremely unfavorable conditions, and the like.

Although the adoption of the new systemic laws creates more favorable opportunities for investment of foreign capital, the political situation in our country is obviously anything but encouraging for greater readiness on the part of foreigners to invest their funds in Yugoslavia.

The program direction of our new Federal Executive Council has been fully supported in the country, which displays the generally accepted striving of our society for reform. Therefore, it is nevertheless realistic to expect that if the support also occurs in practice, positive accomplishments and generally more favorable economic trends will follow.

Speaking about other unfavorable peculiarities of the political relations in the country, Dolanc mentioned disunity in key views on the future of Yugoslav society, the striving for an exclusive national homogenization, and the appearance of national programs by individuals and groups that pay no attention to political and economic interests of Yugoslavia as a federal and socialist self-managing community. Unprincipled political alliances [zaveznistvo] thus arise.

The relations between the several socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces have become aggravated, and a critical attitude toward the federal organs and their decisions is more and more evident. The blockage that occurred recently in the SFRY Assembly when economic policy for this year was being decided had political, as well as economic reasons. The continuation of such a practice may paralyze the work of the new Federal Executive Council and intensify the crisis of decisionmaking in the federation.

Adherents of Meetings Should Not Force Them on Others

Mass gatherings, meetings, and demonstrations occurred recently in some socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces. Apart from justified social demands and criticism of negative phenomena at some gatherings, these meetings were often burdened with national exclusiveness, and directed their shafts primarily against occurrences, officials, and political leaderships of other republics. On the one hand, these gatherings could contribute to the strengthening of the awareness of the need to modernize political and economic life and enhance the responsibility of the holders of public office, but on the other hand, in some communities, they actually promoted national divisions and led to even worse national separation that embraced broad strata of society and practically disintegrated the legal system and its operation. This is the reason that they cannot become forms of legitimate decisionmaking in society.

If it is asserted in some sociopolitical communities that under the present circumstances, meetings are the only true expression of the will of the people, this is primarily their business. However, nobody has the right to force them on others. Let me remind you: Last week, the SFRY Presidency repeated its resolute negative position toward attempts to organize meetings in other communities without the consent of their respective organs and political leadership.

With their one-sided attitude, some public media have become an instrument in spreading national and ideological intolerance and division. A veritable media war is waged between some public media in various communities, serving their respective policies.

This media war has obviously become an integral part of policy in some sociopolitical communities. Their actors have even achieved so much independence in some places that their founders, the self-management organs, and the public can no longer exert any effective influence on the excesses of the freedom of information, the ethics of public statements, and the responsibility for the consequences of such behavior. The SFRY Presidency therefore appeals to state organs to perform their duties more resolutely on the basis of the law.

Various alliances, associations, committees, and discussions of political pluralism have recently been more and more frequent.

Associations Must Not Be Restricted, But...

Of course, nobody has the right to restrict or even limit the associations of citizens if they comply with the Constitution and the laws. Even more, the freedom of association is a condition for organizing and running our socialist community, and it is an expression of the need for democracy and the socialization of politics. The democratic and constructive contribution that numerous associations, groups, and organizations make to the development of our political relations, thoughts, and practice is also beyond doubt.

At the same time, it must be said that some newly formed alliances, associations, and other forms of political organization in fact try to set themselves up as political parties displaying pretensions in the power struggle, although they are formally organized within the Socialist Alliance. Some of them do not even hide this in their program documents and in the statements of their officials. They also advocate separatist or unitarian views.

The SFRY Presidency has adopted its stand on this, and has acquainted the SFRY Assembly, the Federal Executive Council, and the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia with it.

The SFRY Presidency believes that the formation of political parties is incompatible with the constitutional system of our country. It particularly took into account the fact that the system that exists in our country is socialist self-management, which is to say a nonparty system. Neither the LC nor the Socialist Alliance are parties within this system, but they are sociopolitical organizations whose aim is to make self-managing relations prevail in all social relations as the foundation of true democracy, and to realize through this system the power of the working class and working people as associated labor democracy.

Political pluralism in our country must proceed from the position of the worker, creator in material and spiritual production, from his equal position in the process of labor and the distribution of the results of work in all his ties with other working people. He is the protagonist of the power of the working class and the working people, and of social ownership and self-management as their foundation, and in this connection, of course, he is also the decisive factor in the decision on the distribution of income between personal, joint, and public consumption on the one hand and accumulation on the other.

Therefore, the sociopolitical organizations are not designated in our social system as election bodies in the struggle for power, as political parties in a parliamentary system are. In view of this, there is no room for conventional political parties in our existing constitutional and legal system.

Separatist Strivings for Greater Albania

Dolanc then discussed the situation in the SAP of Kosovo, which strongly affects the overall political and security situation in the country. As he put it, with the unresolved position of the Serbs and the Montenegrins, Albanian nationalism and separatism are the points of crisis acutely present in the province and beyond. He recalled that 9 large illegal organizations and 95 illegal groups have been discovered since 1981. Many of their documents reveal the real aims of the Albanian nationalists, which are secession not only of Kosovo, but also parts of Macedonia, Serbia, and Montenegro and their unification in so-called Greater Albania. Thousands of pamphlets and leaflets were also distributed during this period, and in the last few months, they contained calls for an armed uprising, guerrilla activities, a general strike, and so on; numerous links of Albanian nationalists with hostile emigre organizations abroad were discovered; many weapons, explosives, and other military material were confiscated, and several channels through which this material was smuggled into Kosovo from abroad were discovered. In the past 8 years, over 1,400 individuals were convicted by courts because of their activities on the basis of Albanian nationalism, and judges for misdemeanors sentenced about 6000 people.

The most painful consequence of the activities of Albanian nationalists and separatists is the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins under various kinds of duress. According to Dolanc, the effect of either the economic situation or other influences is nowhere near the effect on emigration exercised by the activities of nationalists and separatists.

The activities of Albanian nationalists, on the other hand, also "helped" Serbian and Montenegrin nationalists in strengthening their activities, which made the interethnic relations even worse and gave rise to disputes in Kosovo and all over the country. Interethnic relations in the province became extremely tense and the possibility existed of great, even bloody, interethnic clashes breaking out. During the November and February events, the SFRY Presidency assessed the situation virtually from 1 hour to another, it held consultations, and adopted decisions. It was constantly aware of the danger that tragic consequences might have arisen.

Changes to the Serbian Constitution Do Not Restrict the Autonomy of the Province

The instigators of stoppages of work, of stoppages of school lessons, and other forms of expression of dissatisfaction have in essence tried to influence the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, although these amendments by themselves do not endanger the position of the autonomous provinces, the equality of peoples and nationalities, and our federal system. The constitutional position of the autonomous provinces is determined by the SFRY Constitution and cannot be changed by amendments to the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. It is a fact that the people of Kosovo had not been informed about the true content of the changes thoroughly and objectively enough, that political activities were insufficient, and that they succumbed to the interpretations provided by the irredentists.

On the basis of the assessment that the political security situation had seriously deteriorated in the SAP of Kosovo and that certain activities had occurred which directly endangered the social system regulated by the SFRY Constitution, on 27 February, following the established procedure, the SFRY Presidency adopted measures for the protection of the constitutional system, public peace and order, safety of persons and property, and safety of all citizens and of social property, especially in the facilities important to the operation of the economy and the normalization of the work of state organs and organizations in the economy and in social services.

We are aware that these measures are anything but popular. However, in the dilemma between them and bloodshed on a national basis, combined with a general paralysis of life, with unimaginable consequences—I am stressing this once more—we decided on these emergency measures, which are primarily preventive. We would be happy if we could rescind them tomorrow, but a certain level of normalization in the Kosovo situation is first necessary.

The chief intention and task of the measures introduced in the SAP of Kosovo was their preventive effect and the attainment of time for the implementation of the conditions for a consolidation of the situation, above all through the broadest involvement of sociopolitical organizations of the federation, the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and the SAP of Kosovo. The chief and direct task now is to stop the shedding of blood, primarily with democratic means, but also with others if necessary.

All the Measures Are in Keeping with the Constitution and the Law

Stane Dolanc answered the reservations about the constitutional and legal foundation of these measures as follows:

Above all, I want to stress that it is our right—and not only our right, but our duty—to defend ourselves against those who endanger the combined interests of all the peoples and nationalities, and the working people and citizens of the SFRY, such as sovereignty, national freedom and equality, independence, and the integrity of the state.

In this connection, Dolanc recalled Article 281 of the federal Constitution, which provides that the federation, through respective federal organs, ensures the independence and territorial integrity of the SFRY, regulates the foundations of the people's defense, and takes care of their implementation. On the basis of Article 316 of the federal Constitution, the Presidency determines the foundations of the plans and preparatory measures for the defense of the state, and issues directives for the adoption of the preparatory measures and for the mobilization of the sources and defense forces in the country, and for the harmonization of the plans and measures of the self-managing organs and communities.

On the basis of an explicit constitutional power, the Presidency—and only the Presidency—may also order the use of the Armed Forces in peacetime. The SFRY Presidency has not used this power for the time being. However, the situation in Kosovo demanded a greater degree of mobility of certain Yugoslav People's Army units, which have been being used as a preventive measure.

The SFRY Presidency took into account its responsibility under Article 329 of the SFRY Constitution to implement its rights on the basis of and within the framework of the SFRY Constitution. Considering the situation in the SAP of Kosovo and the direct danger to the entire state, it ordered—on the basis of Article 6, Section 3 of the Law on All-People's Defense—the adoption of urgent measures of readiness and other measures that are a condition for an elimination of the activities that directly endangered the independence of the state, its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the social system provided for in the SFRY Constitution.

The Presidency consistently respected the constitutional provision that only "a law may decide in which cases and under what conditions the use of the freedoms in opposition to the SFRY Constitution causes their limitation or a ban on their performance." (Article 203) At the same time, the Presidency encouraged the enhancement of a number of political activities and appealed for the whole country to contribute to an essential improvement of the situation in Kosovo.

Although because of the nature and extent of the measures taken in the SAP of Kosovo we had no formal obligations on the basis of the respective international convention, the Federal Executive Council nevertheless instructed the Yugoslav ambassador to the United Nations to inform the UN secretary general of the measures taken in Kosovo.

Recent events have very sharply shown that the measures taken did not achieve their aim. People were killed. For anybody who assesses measures, it is most difficult when lives are concerned. Funerals that are a consequence of political disputes always increase hatred and revengefulness. And this is precisely what we must prevent and restrain.

Rumors About 100 Dead Are a Lie

The counterrevolutionary activities of the Albanian separatists have intensified recently. This is certainly a well-organized action with a clear strategy and tactics. If we compare them with the 1981 events, these days stand out by their vandalism, brutality, destruction of social and private property, and most crude attacks on the lives of security service personnel.

I read in the newspaper today that some head of an emigre organization in Brussels issued a report that there were several hundred dead. I can assure you that this is a lie. According to the assurances by the federal, the republican, and the provincial secretariats for internal affairs, the security units personnel used their firearms only when their lives were directly in danger.

The Yugoslav People's Army units did not act in a single case. They are deployed in the most vital points in Kosovo and have precisely defined tasks for their protection.

The SFRY Presidency thinks that now that organized political activities by subjective forces have started in Kosovo, the serious consequences of the absence of these activities through many years have been manifested in a particularly clear way. It has also been shown that what is involved are certainly not only conflicts arising from national causes, but a direct attack on the integrity of the SFRY and an attempt to attain the aims of the Albanian separatists.

There Will Be No Coexistence Without a Solution to Fundamental Problems

The Kosovo organs have adopted additional measures and asked for strengthening of the security units. Saying all this, I particularly wish to emphasize that the SFRY Presidency and I personally are fully aware of the fact that the present situation will not be resolved with security and military forces alone, because matters may get worse. But the Presidency will insist that the measures be strictly carried out. However, it has been shown again that we cannot search for and discover the true causes of the Kosovo drama without enhanced activities, without organized political work, and above all without incessant human contacts and feeling. There will be no solution without them, and above all without solving the fundamental economic problems, a population policy, and all that is engraved most deeply in the hearts of people and their consciousness. One should particularly ask what we have done wrong so far, whose fault this is, and who is perhaps still capable of cutting the horrific Gordian knot of the present Kosovo tragedy.

The problem of Kosovo is undoubtedly a problem of all of Yugoslavia. It is true that with the adoption of the constitutional amendments, the Socialist Republic of Serbia receives more power over the work of certain organs in the province, but at the same time it also assumes much greater responsibility. Without the involvement of our entire community, neither the Socialist Republic of Serbia nor the SAP of Kosovo alone will be able to resolve the present situation.

Certainly, we all are thoroughly aware of the seriousness of the situation and at the same time of the fact that we must necessarily prevent any opportunity for the present situation to develop into an armed uprising, which undoubtedly is the aim of the Albanian irredentists and separatists.

Our Sore Is Increasing Poverty

The tumultuous political events unfortunately divert attention from the economic and development paths, Dolanc said further.

A new executive council was elected in the SFRY Assembly recently, and it presented its views on the economic and social reform. The proposed market system, development, and democratic ways undoubtedly reflect the main flavor of the reforms for the future, which must be at the center of our social, economic, scientific, professional, and political endeavors. This is demanded both by the depth and the far-reaching scope of the reform changes, and by the requirements of our economic crisis uncertainty.

In some republics, including Slovenia, the first preparations have started for drafting the new republican constitutions, and such preparations will start shortly on the federal level as well. I am convinced that this will be one of our most important tasks, for many questions will have to be thoroughly clarified in the discussions. One of the key problems is certainly a clear answer to the question of what our federation essentially is, what powers have been entrusted to it by the republics and are exercised by them jointly within its framework, what the relations are between the federation and the republics and provinces, where the limits of the sovereignty of a republic as a state lie, or rather, where sovereignty has any limits at all, and of course, many others.

Joint Committee Session With Libya Begins

LD0404015189 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Excerpts] The proceedings of the 10th session of the Libyan Arab-Yugoslav Joint Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation began yesterday morning in the Yugoslav capital, Belgrade. The opening of this session was attended by the brother secretary of the general People's Committee for the Treasury; Dzevad Mujezinovic, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council; the brother secretary of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Yugoslavia; and the Yugoslav ambassador to the Great Jamahiriyah, in addition to a number of experts and specialists from the two friendly countries. [passage omitted]

It was agreed during the first meeting of the Libyan Arab-Yugoslav joint committee to form four working committees: an economic committee, a committee for technical cooperation, a financial committee, and a drafting committee. [passage omitted]

Turk Jailed for 3 Years on Drug Charges

AU0604074089 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Mar 89 p 12

[TANJUG report: "Three Years in Prison for Drugs"]

[Text] Zenica, 30 Mar—Iso Vardar (43), a Turkish citizen born in Presevo in Yugoslavia, will spend 3 years in jail for the illegal production and trafficking of narcotic drugs. As a protective measure, it was ordered that he be expelled from Yugoslavia for a period of 10 years. This punishment was handed down by a council of the basic court in Zenica.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, economic, military, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed, with personal and place names rendered in accordance with FBIS transliteration style.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Soviet Union, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735,or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.